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TOP AGE
218-12-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND

National Register :

For JANUARY, 1818.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign,)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

THE POOR LAWS.

THE REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS,

ON

THE POOR LAWS ;

*With Minutes of Evidence taken before the
Committee.*

POVERTY and Wealth are relative terms. *That* is not wealth, at one period, which at another period is regarded as abundance ; and *that* is not felt as Poverty in certain states of human life, which in other states is felt as little, or nothing, short of absolute distress. Nay, we even see this diversity distinguish different periods of the same life : an individual who has prospered in the world, and is now become a rich man, may recollect—and if he is wise, he *will* recollect, the time when poverty was the power that urged his exertions ; and when enjoyments, now neglected, or despised, from satiety, were thought exquisite, because rare, and unexpected. On the other hand, a man now struggling with adversity, born, apparently, to better fortunes, would be glad to recover those humbler gratifications, at which he once spurned as beneath his notice. His present poverty casts many a longing lingering

look on his former state ; and describes that as wealth, which in his earlier days was little esteemed—a bare pittance !—a mere starvation !—a nothing !

States partake of the same vicissitudes. They rise and fall, as events and circumstances determine ; and those which appear at one time flourishing, at another time sink almost below contempt. The causes of these changes are not always concealed ; neither are they always evident. They sometimes are obvious and undeniable ; at others, they are more latent and mysterious. The ravages of war, of pestilence, of murrain, of extensive storms, of destructive earthquakes, are so many open and visible causes of suffering, of diminution of property, of general misery. But, there are others, not so apparent, which, nevertheless, though feeble, act with continued force, and eventually, with most harassing effect ; like the worms in a ship's bottom, they penetrate, unseen, unheard, but most formidably, and often most fatally.

Whether the savage state, or the civil, be most natural to man, has been a question discussed with much ingenuity ; and with zeal fully adequate to its importance. In the savage state, either all are poor,—or none are poor : the enjoyments of all are equal, and comparison has no opportunity of action. In the civil state, which implies distinction of orders and ranks, the main

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body is poor; a smaller number is less poor, while a few, perhaps, are rich. And this proportion, reduced to numbers, is that which with slight variations is found all over the globe.

The island of Britain neither was, nor is, any exception to the general rule. In the remotest ages to which our researches can penetrate, there existed beyond question, a distinction of ranks. Not every Briton was adorned with those golden chains, and rings, and bracelets, which their re-opened sepulchres declare they carried with them to the grave: the golden-studded shield, the embossed sword, or dagger handle, could appertain to principals only; these were the nobility, the *Lords*, of their day. Neither could those personal decorations which adorned some of the females be common to all; the *costly* strings of glass beads, the beautiful, and no doubt, high-priced necklaces of amber, the collets, the wrist-bands, of pearls, of variously intermingled studs, and ornaments, were too expensive for the generality of the sex; and must have been from their rarity and elegance appropriate to the *Ladies*.

What proportion the numbers of these distinctions might bear to each other, conjecture does not venture to estimate: neither have we any documents by which a tolerable approach can be made to the number of inhabitants, which then peopled the island. Cæsar describes them as very numerous: but, this they might be, or this they might appear to be, without affording any satisfaction to the enquiries of modern statistics.

The same uncertainty accompanies our researches during many succeeding ages. The Britons distinguish as one of the three great calamities of their country, the depopulation occasioned by an army led out of the island; and destroyed on the Continent. It should seem, that this army did not much exceed sixty thousand men; but, we cannot tell from what provinces, or districts, the troops were drawn. When the Romans abandoned the island the Britons complained of being enfeebled by the number of their youth carried to the Continent, as auxiliaries: but, here again, history fails us, as to the proportional numbers.

After the settlement of the Saxons,—of the Danes,—of the Normans, preceded by wars, accompanied by wars, followed by wars, with their attendant desolations, it cannot be supposed, that the population of the island could sensibly encrease, or, that the wealth and comfort of the inhabitants could be augmented. We know, that the country was greatly covered with woods, marshes, and other unprofitable extents; that much of it was wild; and wild as the woods were the manners of the people.

The fortunate followers of William the Conqueror, were rewarded with landed estates; of those an invaluable Register is preserved in Domesday Book; which, nevertheless, is rather a record of property than of persons. Eventually, however, the great Chiefs and Barons, were under the necessity of taking into their service vast numbers of men, which formed military safeguards for them and their castles; and while their mutual quarrels and jealousies, and even wars, gave colourable pretence to this mode of consulting their security, even the great Council of the Nation too often witnessed a surrounding array of armed men, which formed a force, not under the controul of legal interference. To counterbalance the power and the disposition of the nobles, the boroughs, and cities were, by the Royal policy, brought forward into a more conspicuous situation in public affairs; and it may be presumed, not only that those boroughs which sent representatives, were among the most respectable of the then existing towns; but also that the Freemen distinguished by their franchises and privileges, were among the most respectable inhabitants of those Boroughs.

Though these towns were the seats of property, and even of riches, nevertheless, the numbers of their freemen were then but small; and if we may judge of the less inhabited parts of the country, from what incidental notice is taken of them, in historical documents, they were poor, to a degree not usually contemplated in modern days.

It is impossible to determine whether *pauperism* has increased in Britain, unless we could form some estimate of the

number of paupers in ancient times, and could compare them by some rule of proportion with the aggregate number of the inhabitants of the island, at the same time. For, it is a very different proposition to affirm that *paupers* have increased, from what it is to affirm that *pauperism* has increased: and strange as it may sound to the unpracticed ear, there is such a thing as a possibility that *pauperism* may have *decreased*, notwithstanding the increase of *paupers*. The population of the country has increased, and keeps increasing rapidly; but, whether the *ratio* of pauperism, or that proportion which this unhappy class of inhabitants bears to the whole is augmented according to the progress of population, or to any other mode, is a question not to be answered, without much enquiry, and considerable examination.

If we suppose that England contained two millions of persons at the time of the Conquest, of which one in five was a pauper, it is clear that although England may contain at this time a million of paupers, yet pauperism has declined in the proportion of one half, if the population be now ten millions;—for this gives only one pauper in ten,—instead of one in five.

The subject of a million of paupers, with the immense sums levied by force of law on the industrious, for their support, is unquestionably, one of the most important and one of the most appalling, that can be brought under the review of a modern statesman. To us, there seems to be a great deficiency of historical information in the discussion to which it has given rise; and though we cannot say that a knowledge of past facts will enable us to meet existing grievances, with a certainty of remedy; yet, the abatement, if not the removal of wonder, and astonishment, is no despicable advance toward examining the difficulty with fortitude, if not with anticipation of victory.

We propose, therefore, to divide this too extensive subject into two parts; first, to endeavour to throw some light on the history of that class of persons which in our day, burdens the nation in its

southern provinces, beyond precedent, and almost beyond endurance;—and secondly, to draw the attention of our readers to certain remedies for this oppressing evil, which the wisdom of those who have had it under consideration has suggested.

Has Pauperism INCREASED?—To answer this question we must consider who and what were the poor of former times? whether any descriptions of the poor of former times, are now extinct? and whether any other description of poor is now risen up, either in their stead, or entirely *per se*? We have already hinted at the numerous retinues of fencible men, which were entertained, not more by choice than by necessity, among our English nobility: if these were not strictly speaking *paupers*, because not chargeable to the parish, they were in another sense paupers, as being, with their connexions, a heavy and even draining charge on the master they served. For, a nobleman could no more get rid of these rarely useful attendants than a parish can now get rid of the poor settled upon it. Hence a prodigious mass of pensioners on the lord's kitchen, and buttery, and pantry, and ale-cellar;—and if these were frugally served, much mauldering, and ill-blood, among the “tall fellows,” who knew and felt their own importance.

In time of war when the chief with his power followed the King, these men adhered to the banner, and consequently, were engaged; in time of peace, like other idlers, they were rude, riotous, intrusive, insolent, and depended, all the while on their master's influence for protection, in all their villainous proceedings. To be known as Lord Such-an-one's man was to share in that nobleman's pre-eminence and authority; and, as many Barons had the power of life and death, with the privilege of trial in their own Courts, where the culprit was arraigned before a jury of *his fellows*, his condemnation even for gross crimes, was much less probable than his escape; and this protection was generally efficient, down to the very lowest of the retainers, who were little other than sturdy beggars, in one shape or other living on the public.

But, beside the supernumerary hordes of servants held by the Nobles, under their patronage, we must not lose sight of those which were maintained by the highest ranks of Churchmen, also. These vied with the Nobility, in the number of their domestics; and not the Bishops, only, or the Cardinals, but the Abbots, mitred and unmitred, with others, indulged in this species of parade. And to these must be added, those flocks of notorious beggars who eked out their existence by means of the charities doled out to vagrants by the Religious Institutions. At the hour of distribution, it was common to see the monastery gate besieged by a little army of mendicants, each expecting his portion;—a portion on which many of them relied, as a kind of family appanage;—their ancestors had done so, before them.

Those acquainted with our history know, that the Religious Orders, themselves, furnished beggars, in swarms, and beggars of the most persevering description. Some of them, as the Friars Mendicants, were beggars by the rules of their profession! and obtained—for the love of God,—or the fear of the Devil,—or the relief of souls in purgatory,—or the redemption of captives from the dread chains of vile paynims,—or the building of churches, abbeys, and other sacred edifices, those supplies which often were more justly destined to the support of the donor's family. It is scarcely possible to estimate the numbers which might be comprised in these fraternities, and other authorised beggars; yet the catalogue must be increased by the addition of pilgrims, of palmers, (rovers) of hermits, and saints, male and female (stationary), with other *holy persons*! whose claims to maintenance at the expense of the community were interwoven with the plea and pretence of Religion.

We must not forget those numerous bands of plunderers, who with less discretion than Robin Hood and Little John, laid travellers under contribution, with great impartiality; and the neighbourhoods within whose ken they resided, with a due discernment of times, persons, seasons, and properties.

There were also then, as there are now, the refuse of those classes which

ought to have found in their industry efficient resources against their indigence. Labour was their portion, the lot of their inheritance; but they did not greatly admire their portion, and their inheritance was little honoured with their approbation. They thought they could carve out a better lot, with less trouble; and giving care to the winds, they became citizens of the world, visitants of all parts, and perambulated town and country, complaining loudly of the hardness of the times, in which they met with general sympathy, as usual, practically exemplifying, at the same moment, the rights of man, in which, if dextrous, they escaped detection.

When the reader has duly weighed all these causes of pauperism, and has added to them the real paupers from unavoidable accidents, disabled soldiers and sailors, mechanics incapacitated from labour by casualty, by age, by blindness, widows, children, orphans of one, or of both parents, with others who had legitimate claims on public compassion,—when the whole is combined into one total, the reader will judge whether the estimate of one in five be too high for the proportion of paupers in England, in ancient times. Perhaps, he will rather incline to the opinion of the wise Justice Shallow, who, when Falstaff compliments him on having “a goodly dwelling, and a rich,” answers “**BEGGARS ALL! BEGGARS ALL!!** Sir John;—marry, good air!”

It may be proper, at this point of the enquiry, to support these inferences by appeal to some of those few documents which time has spared, for our information. The press was not then, as it is now, the daily register of circumstances, arguments and opinions; nor did the public, in general, communicate or request, intelligence of what passed throughout the realm, as is the practice at this day. Newspapers there were none; periodical Journals none: we must therefore derive our arguments from more private authorities; or from the endeavours of the legislature, and statesmen of the time, to check and counteract evils already become too intolerable to be longer endured.

The *Statute of Labourers*, enacted in 1349, recites "That whereas a great part of the people, and especially of workmen and servants, late died of the pestilence, many, seeing the necessity of masters, and great scarcity of servants, will not serve, unless they receive excessive wages, some *being rather willing to beg in idleness*, than by labour to get their living,"—proof enough of a disposition to lay the property of others under contribution. But, the statute goes on, to say, "having regard only to their *ease* and singular covetise, do withdraw to *serve great men and other*"—by which they obtained protection and privilege. It is fit the reader should be acquainted with the remedies devised—"Every able-bodied person under sixty years of age, not having sufficient to live on, being required, shall be bound to serve him that doth require him, or else shall be committed to jail, till he finds security to serve. If a servant, or workman, depart from service before the time agreed on, he shall be imprisoned." And soon followed a law [34. Edw. III.] directing, "If any labourer or servant fled to any town, the chief officer shall deliver him up; and if they depart to another county, they shall be burnt in the forehead with the letter F." This wandering course of life must have become notorious, before such laws could be adopted; but, these did not controul the disposition. In fact, *medicants*, as such, must have been numerous; for in the Act 51st Edw. III. for laying a tax of fourpence on every lay person, male and female, we find real *medicants* expressly excepted.

The immense armies raised by the third Edward for his foreign expeditions; those engaged on both sides, during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, are so many proofs of great numbers of men in a state of penury, if not of pauperism; certainly, they were not industrious, nor did they live by due diligence. This is expressly stated in the preamble to the *Act for the punishment of Vagabonds, and the relief of the poor*. [1. Edw. VI. chap. 5.] "Forasmuch as idleness and vagabondrie is the mother of all thefts, and other

mischiefs, and *the multitude of people given thereto has been always very great, and more in number than in other regions*, to the great impoverishment of the realm."—Here the fact is avowed, in terms from which we can draw no other conclusion than that already submitted to the reader. The multitude of people addicted to idleness and vagabondrie had *always* been *very great*, says the Act:—Well, what is the cure for this evil? "if any person shall bring before two justices, any runagate servant or any other, which liveth idly, and loiteringly, by the space of three days, the same justices shall cause the said idle and loitering servant, and vagabond, to be marked on the breast with the mark V. by a hot iron, and shall adjudge him to be a SLAVE! to the person who brought him, and who may cause him to work, by BEATING, CHAINING, or otherwise."—O, "good old times!" O, land of liberty! O, most happy and glorious Constitution! are these the manners—these the laws—these the practices—these the sentiments to which some who profess a wonderful affection for the exquisite purity of ancient days, would restore us? Is the population of our country to regain the privilege of being beaten, being chained, being burnt in the forehead, being a SLAVE! to the first tinder? O, "good old times!"

Can we wonder, now, at the imperfect notions of freedom, which taint the act of Elizabeth,—the foundation of our modern Poor laws? These *freemen*! were not free to wander out of their own parish:—if they flee to any town, they shall be delivered up;—if to another county, they shall be marked with an F.:—if they vagabondize during three days—they shall be marked with a V.—they shall be adjudged to *slavery*! How should the real principles of industry flourish under such regulations? How should skill and intellect find opportunity of exerting themselves? amid associates worthy emulation, and employers deserving fidelity? These principles of settlement were the bane of genius; as they have ever been of merit, of hospitality, and of peace.

True it might be, as is shrewdly re-

marked in "the Plowman's Complaint," that "men louen pore men but a litell, ne porenese neither:—all men stodyeth on every syde, how they may wexe rych. And everych man almost is a schamed to ben holden a pore man." And yet there were those who under pretence of poverty obtained greater wealth than others who received the wages of honest labour. Though allowance must be made for the intention of the famous "Beggars' Petition against Popery," presented to Henry VIII. 1538, yet it affords evidence of the multitude of beggars then in England, and of the extortions practiced by the Friars Mendicant, and other *soi-disant* religious persons. It begins with these words—"To the King our Sovereign Lord,—Most lamentably complaineth their woful misery unto your Highness, your poor daily bedes-men, the wretched, hideous monsters (on whom scarcely for horror any eye dare look) the foul, unhappy sort of lepers, and other sore people, needy, impotent, blind, lame and sick, that live only by alms; how that their number is *daily so sore increased*, that all the alms of the well disposed people of this your realm is *not half enough to sustain them*; but, that for very constraint, they die of hunger."—"And this most pestilent mischief is come upon your said poor bedes-men, by the reason that there is (in the times of your noble predecessors passed) craftily crept into this your realm another sort (not of impotent, but) strong, puissant, and counterfeit-holy, and idle beggars, and vagabonds, which, since the time of their first entry, by all the craft and wiliness of Satan, are now increased under your sight, not only into a great number, but also into a kingdom."——

Admitting but a moderate share of truth in this lamentation, we are led to contemplate an excessive proportion of the population, in a state of pauperism; either actually paupers, or closely verging on that condition of life. There is no need to extend this enquiry further, sufficient evidence is obtained to prove, that, as well before the dissolution of monasteries as since, as well before extensive manufactories, as since, the in-

dustrious were burthened by the idle, the profligate, the libertine, the unthrifty race, equal, and more than equal, to their means; much to the detriment of their own families and connexions.

We are unable to afford any authentic, or decisive information, as to the proportion of paupers in former times, or at present, in foreign parts. Our pages shew that Napoleon was under the necessity of appointing towns and edifices to which the innumerable poor of France, during his reign, might resort. Notwithstanding which, every traveller who has visited that country knows with what swarms of beggars, he has been pestered along every road, and in every town. What better is Spain?—trains of vagabonds characterize that country. What shall we say of Italy? and what, of some parts of Germany? It is true, that allowance must be made, at the present moment, for the disasters of war, for the miseries entailed on many a province and district formerly flourishing. We can, therefore, derive little instruction from comparison; it follows, that the circumstances of England in respect to the poor, which are the immediate object of our contemplation, must bound our views at present.

Very striking is the difference between the northern part of our island, and the southern; perhaps more striking still is the difference between our sister island, Ireland, and Scotland. For it is evident, that the poor of Ireland, would not seek retreat in England, if they were better off in their own country. In fact, unless they were worse off, much worse off, they would never incur the expences and fatigues of a voyage and journey to England, and even to London, to obtain settlements, and to fix themselves as a burthen on chosen parishes, unless they expected to improve their circumstances, to augment their comforts, by such a transfer of their residence.

We must not forget, that some places in England, now over burthened with poor, were formerly the seat of flourishing manufactures: these attracted numerous workmen; but, failing, they have left behind them a posterity no longer employed, no longer demanded

by the supply, or the sort, of occupation in request, and therefore a burthen, where once they would have found a welcome; and where, perhaps, their ancestors were received with open arms.

Nor let it be overlooked, that the regulations adopted to meet this evil were the work of men of great abilities, of strong minds, and extensive information: admitting that what they then enacted were the most suitable arrangements for the time, it by no means follows, either that events were bound to take precisely that course which they anticipated, or, that under the actual circumstances of our own times, other, and very different provisions, may not be called for, and be even absolutely indispensable.

What our country was, we know from history; what it is, we know from experience; what it shall be, depends, in great measure, on regulations now to be made; and these, not the speculations of a mind at ease in the closet, but, of men well acquainted with the practical bearings of the case; men who have long been active in every opportunity of seeking a remedy, men who have the good of their country at heart, as well as the good of that unfortunate portion of their countrymen which they have been accustomed to contemplate, as poor and indigent, but, nevertheless, as honest, industrious, and sober.

The Select Committee, appointed to consider of the Poor Laws, and to report their Observations thereupon from Time to Time to the House, have, pursuant to the Order of the House, considered the same accordingly, and agreed to the following

REPORT.

Your Committee have forborne to avail themselves of the permission to report their observations from time to time to the House, from the persuasion that they could not do justice to so extensive and intricate a subject, by presenting it in detached parts, before they had the means of taking a deliberate view of the whole; and not seeing it probable that they could recommend any such alteration of the existing laws as would afford immediate relief in those cases of severe and urgent pressure, which can scarcely be deemed to have arisen out of the ordinary operations of this system, they could not feel themselves

justified in offering any suggestions hastily to the House, on questions of acknowledged difficulty, enhanced in a high degree by the circumstances of the times, and on which they cannot but recollect, that the remedial efforts of the most able and enlightened men have practically failed.—

It may be sufficient to state, that they were generally directed to the relief of the impotent poor, by the contributions of the church and the alms of the charitable, and to the suppression of vagrancy and idleness, and the relentless rigour of these laws, which was consummated in the first year of Ed. VI. visited the offence of vagrancy with the barbarous penalties of slavery, mutilation, and death.

The impotent poor, on the other hand, were permitted to beg within certain districts, and no means of exhortation were spared to excite the people “to be liberal, and bountifully to extend their good and charitable alms towards the comfort and relief of the poor, impotent, decrepit, indigent, and needy people.” Subsequent statutes in the reign of Edw. VI. were directed to the same object, till at length, by the 5 Eliz. c. 3, upon the exhortation of the priest, bishop, and justices in sessions, having been directed in vain to those who were unwilling to contribute, the justices, after repeated admonition, were empowered with the churchwardens to assess such persons, according to their discretion, for a weekly contribution. Thus gradually was established a general and compulsory provision for the maintenance of the impotent poor; it was modified and extended by various successive enactments, and at length matured and consolidated by the statute of the 43d of the same reign; which continues to this day the fundamental and operative law on this important subject.

The statute enacts, That “the churchwardens and overseers” shall take order from time to time (with the consent of two or more justices) for setting to work the children of all such whose parents shall not be thought able to keep and maintain their children: and also for setting to work all such persons, married or unmarried, having no means to maintain them, and use no ordinary or daily trade of life to get their living by; and also to raise by taxation, &c. “a convenient stock of flax, &c. to set the poor on work;” and also competent sums of money for and towards the necessary relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such other among them, being poor and not able to work.”

This new and important principle of compulsory provision for the impotent, and

for setting to work the able, originated without doubt, in motives of the purest humanity, and was directed to the equitable purpose of preventing this burthen falling exclusively upon the charitable. But such a compulsory contribution for the indigent, from the funds originally accumulated from the labour and industry of others, could not fail in process of time, with the increase of population which it was calculated to foster, to produce the unfortunate effect of abating those exertions on the part of the labouring classes, on which, according to the nature of things, the happiness and welfare of mankind has been made to rest. By diminishing this natural impulse by which men are instigated to industry and good conduct, by superseding the necessity of providing in the season of health and vigour for the wants of sickness and old age, and by making poverty and misery the conditions on which relief is to be obtained, your Committee cannot but fear, from a reference to the increased numbers of the poor, and increased and increasing amount of the sums raised for their relief, that this system is perpetually encouraging and increasing the amount of misery it was designed to alleviate, creating at the same time an unlimited demand on funds which it cannot augment; and as every system of relief founded on compulsory enactments must be divested of the character of benevolence, so it is without its beneficial effects; as it proceeds from no impulse of charity, it creates no feelings of gratitude, and not unfrequently engenders dispositions and habits calculated to separate rather than unite the interests of the higher and lower orders of the community; even the obligations of natural affection are no longer left to their own impulse, but the mutual support of the nearest relations has been actually enjoined by a positive law.

This system, it is also to be remarked, is peculiar to Great Britain.

What might have been the amount of assessments for the poor during the 17th or 18th centuries, the Committee have no means of ascertaining; for although the preamble of 13 and 14 Ch. II. states "The necessity, number, and continual increase of the poor to be very great and exceeding burthensome;" and in the year 1699, King William thus expressed himself in a speech from the throne:—"The increase of the poor is become a burthen to the kingdom; and their loose and idle life does in some measure contribute to that depravation of manners which is complained of, I fear with too much reason; whether the ground of this evil be from defects in the laws already made, or in the execution of them

deserves your consideration;" and though complaints appear continually to have been since made of the increasing numbers of the poor, yet it was not till the present reign, in the year 1776, that authentic accounts of this expenditure were required under the authority of the legislature. From the Returns made under Acts passed in that and subsequent years, it appears that in 1776, the whole sum raised was 1,720,316*l.*, of which there was expended on the poor 1,556,804*l.*; on the average of the years 1788, 1784, and 1785, the sum raised was 2,167,749*l.*, expended on the poor 2,004,238*l.*; in 1803 the sum raised was 5,348,205*l.*, expended on the poor 4,267,965*l.*; in 1815, 7,068,999*l.*, expended on the poor 5,072,028*l.* The excess above the sum applied to the poor, was expended in church rates, county rates, highway and militia; and it appears from the evidence before your Committee, that the amount of the sums assessed is largely increased since those last returns; a part of which increase cannot fail to have arisen from the peculiar pressure and difficulty of the times, aggravated by the high prices incident to the calamity of a deficient harvest. But independent of the pressure of any temporary or accidental circumstances, and making every allowance for an increased population, the rise in the price of provisions and other necessities of life, and a misapplication of part of these funds, it is apparent that both the number of paupers and the amount of money levied by assessment, are progressively increasing; while the situation of the poor appears not to have been in a corresponding degree improved; and the Committee is of opinion, that whilst the existing poor laws and the system under which they are administered remain unchanged, there does not exist any power of arresting the progress of this increase, till it shall no longer be found possible to augment the sums raised by assessment.

The intention of the Legislature to bring into equal contribution all species of income, has failed in this instance, as it has done subsequently under the original land tax Act, which was designed in its first establishment as a tax on all income; and from the same cause, namely, the difficulty of ascertaining with any reasonable precision, the amount of the contribution without the exercise of powers which the exigency of the State in time of war, has alone induced the Legislature to grant. The Committee conceive therefore that the House would deem the equalization of the poor rate, if practicable, purchased too dearly at such a price. There is, however, one species of income derived from personal

property, the dividends payable to the public creditor, which, though it has been decided not to come within the existing law, as being neither local nor visible, is yet free certainly from the above difficulties, and if it presented no others, would afford a facility of assessment which has naturally suggested it as a convenient source of contribution. But without considering in what proportions a sum raised by an assessment on such property should be distributed among all the parishes of England and Wales, to none of which it has any local relation, it is a far more important question for the consideration of the House. Whether justice and good faith to the public creditor would permit the income derived from this one species of personal property alone to be taxed, in direct violation of the clause in every Loan Act, by which the payment of the dividends is secured, "free from all taxes, charges, and impositions," when almost all other property of similar description is practically exempted? . . .

In large towns little inequality in the mode of assessment might be expected to prevail: but various representations have been made to your Committee, of a large proportion of property necessarily escaping its share of contribution, from tenements being of small value, rented for short periods, and the occupiers, who alone can be rated under the existing law, either quitting their residence before the rate can be collected, or being too poor to admit of the rate being levied; while, it is represented, the proprietors find no difficulty in securing a rent, which is increased in the exact proportion of the amount of the rate which is due, but impossible to collect. In these cases the deficiencies arising from this cause must be added to the succeeding rate, and paid by the more industrious class of occupiers. . . .

The gradual increase which has taken place, both in the number of paupers and in the assessments for their support, can hardly fail to have arisen from causes inherent in the system itself, as it does not appear to have depended entirely upon any temporary or local circumstance. Scarcity of provisions, and a diminished demand for particular manufactures, have occasioned, from time to time, an increased pressure in particular parishes; and at no former time in so great a degree as during the early part of the present year. But by comparing the assessments in the two counties in this kingdom, in which the largest portion of the population is employed in agriculture, namely, Bedfordshire and Herefordshire, it will be

seen that there has been the same progressive augmentation in the amount of the assessments as may be observed to have taken place in the manufacturing counties.

The independent spirit of mind which induced individuals in the labouring classes to exert themselves to the utmost, before they submitted to become paupers, is much impaired; this order of persons therefore are every day becoming less and less unwilling to add themselves to the list of paupers. The workhouse system, though enacted with other views, yet for a long time acted very powerfully in deterring persons from throwing themselves on the parishes for relief; there were many who would struggle through their difficulties, rather than undergo the discipline of a workhouse: this effect however is no longer produced in the same degree, as by two modern statutes the justices have power, under certain conditions, to order relief to be given out of the workhouses; and the number of persons to whom relief is actually given, being now far more than any workhouses would contain, the system itself is from necessity, as well as by law, materially relaxed.

In addition to these important considerations, it is also apparent, that in whatever degree the addition to the number of paupers depends upon their increase by birth, that addition will probably be greater than in past times, in the proportion in which the present number of paupers exceeds that which formerly existed: and it is almost needless to point out, that when the public undertakes to maintain all who may be born, without charge to the parents, that the number born will probably be greater than in the natural state.—

The consequences which are likely to result from this state of things, are clearly set forth in the petition from the parish of Wombridge in Salop: the petitioners state, "That the annual value of land, mines, and houses in this parish, is not sufficient to maintain the numerous and increasing poor, even if the same were to be set free of rent; and that these circumstances will inevitably compel the occupiers of lands and mines to relinquish them, and the poor will be without relief or any known mode of obtaining it, unless some assistance be speedily afforded them." And your Committee apprehend, from the petitions before them, that this is one only of many parishes that are fast approaching to a state of dereliction. . . .

Your Committee forbear to expatiate on these considerations which have pressed themselves upon their attention; they have

said enough to show the grounds which induce them to think, that labouring classes can only be plunged deeper and more hopelessly into the evils of pauperism, by the constant application of additional sums of money to be distributed by the Poor Rate: true benevolence and real charity point to other means, which your Committee cannot so well express as in the emphatic language of Burke;—"Patience, labour, frugality, sobriety, and religion, should be recommended to them; all the rest is downright fraud."

[To be continued.]

Narrative of a Voyage in his Majesty's late ship Alceste to the Yellow Sea, along the Coast of Corea, and through its numerous hitherto undiscovered islands, to the Island of Lewchew; with an account of her Shipwreck, in the Straits of Gaspar. By John McLeod, Surgeon of the Alceste, 8vo 12s. with five plates. Murray, London, 1817.

THIS is a volume of singular interest and entertainment, narrated without any pretension to elegance of composition. The author professes to have related, in the best and shortest way he could, 'the occurrences of a voyage, rendered remarkable by a combination of extraordinary events, and the circumstance of a communication with an interesting people; with whom, for the first time, Europeans have had any intercourse.' What he has attempted, it is but justice to say, he has fully performed; and though we have noticed some few flippancies and inaccuracies, which Mr. McLeod's good sense will doubtless lead him to correct in a future edition, yet we have been so much amused with his book, that "the mighty in criticism," are disposed to be "merciful in censure."

Passing, therefore, Mr. M.'s sketch of the Voyage to China, we follow the subsequent track of the Alceste, and Lyra brig, which sailed in company with her. Having disembarked the embassy, they coasted along the western shore of Lea-tong, to the great wall of China. Rising from the sea, they beheld from the deck this immense barrier, mounting hill above hill until it was lost among the highest and most distant mountains. Thence they stood across

in an easterly direction, and anchored in a fine sheltered bay, on the coast of Chinese Tartary. The natives crowded down to the beach, but shewed no inclination to go on board the Alceste; their language, dress, &c. indicated that they were Chinese, though less rude and uncivil than the generality of that nation.

The ships now steered along shore to the southward; and, passing several clusters of islands, whose inhabitants are uniformly characterised as rude and inhospitable; she stretched eastward along the Chinese shore of Shan-tong, and on the 1st of September, 1816, anchored among a cluster of islands on the coast of Corea. The natives exhibited, by signs and gestures, the greatest aversion to the landing of any strangers, making cut-throat motions, by drawing their hands across their necks, and pushing the boats away from the beach; but they offered no serious violence. Weighing anchor again, they stood to the south, and passed a number of islands, 'with which the sea was studded as far as the eye could reach from the mast head;' and on the 4th anchored in a fine bay. Here they were soon visited by a chief of the district, attended by a numerous retinue. He was apparently about seventy years of age, of a venerable and majestic mien, and his hair and beard were of a hoary whiteness. At this interview much was said, but, unfortunately, not one word was understood, the Chinese interpreter on board the Alceste, not being able to write his own language, while the Coreans, though they could write, were unable to speak the dialect which he comprehended.

Corea (or Kaoli) is tributary to the Emperor of China, and sends him triennial ambassadors expressive of its homage. We saw enough, however, to convince us that the sovereign of this country governs with most absolute sway; and that, occasionally he makes very free with the heads of his subjects. The allusion to this danger could not have been so constant and uniform, in places so remote from each other, without some strong reason.

The law against intercourse with foreigners, appears to be enforced with the utmost rigour. At one of the islands to the north, where we first landed, a Corean, in an unguarded moment, accepted a but-

ton which had attracted his attention; but soon after, as the boats were shoving off, he ran down into the water, and insisted on restoring it, at the same time (by way of reparation) pushing the boat with all his might away from the beach. On almost all occasions they positively refused every thing offered to them. His Korean Majesty may well be styled "king of ten thousand isles," but his *supposed* continental dominions have been very much circumscribed by our visit to his shores. Except in the late and present embassy, no ships had ever penetrated into the Yellow Sea; the Lion had kept the coast of China aboard only, and had neither touched at the Tartar nor Korean side. Cook, Pérouse, Bougainville, Broughton, and others, had well defined the bounds on the eastern coast of this country, but the western had hitherto been laid down on the charts from imagination only, the main land being from a hundred and thirty to a hundred and fifty miles farther to the eastward than these charts had led us to believe.

The Jesuits, therefore, must have taken the coast of Corea from report, and not from observation, for their chart is most incorrect, and by no means corresponds with their usual accuracy. The Chinese written characters have found their way here, but they would appear to be confined to the literati, for the common language has no resemblance in sound to the colloquial language of China.

On the 10th, they proceeded in a southerly direction, and passed along Sulphur Island, a volcano, situated on lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$ N. and long. $128^{\circ} 11'$ E. This island, on which they found it impossible to land, does not appear to exceed four miles in circumference: it rises precipitously from the sea, except in one or two spots, to the height of about 1200 feet; and the sulphureous smell emitted, was very strong, even at the distance of two or three miles.

Four days afterwards, they made the principal island of the Lewchew Group (generally termed Lucayos or Lekeyos in charts;) and on the 16th, anchored in front of a town, with a number of vessels anchored under it in a harbour, the mouth of which was formed by two pier-heads. 'The astonished natives were perched in thousands on the surrounding rocks and heights, gazing on the vessels as they entered.' In order to remove their fears on the arrival of two

armed ships, it was stated by means of the Chinese interpreter, whose language some of them understood, that the ships had met with violent weather at sea, and that the *Alceste* had sprung a leak, which obliged them to put in there, in order to refit. To make this story feasible, the well was filled with sea-water, and the chain pumps, being set to work, threw out volumes of water on the main deck, to the great astonishment of the islanders, who appeared to sympathise deeply with their misfortunes. Early on the following morning, a number of carpenters hurried on board, bringing with them the rude implements of their art, to render all possible assistance. Their proffered aid was declined by the senior officers on board, with an intimation that there were carpenters enough on board who were perfectly equal to the task; and that an asylum only was requested during the time of repair, with permission to buy fresh provisions and take fresh water on board.

An immediate supply of provisions of every kind was sent, and a friendly intercourse established with the natives, of whom Mr. McLeod has given a most interesting account. Its commencement is thus related:—

On enquiring of them where the king was, they said, after some hesitation, 10,000 miles off; and when it was hinted that it was necessary to have a party on shore, such as ropemakers and smiths, where they could have more room to work, and thereby expedite our refit; they requested this might not be done until they heard from the king, it being an unprecedented case, in which they were incompetent to act without orders.

Unwilling to give cause of alarm or uneasiness to a people who seemed so well disposed, and for whose fears and suspicions it was but reasonable to make every allowance, we remained quietly on board until the 22d. when intimation was received that a great personage intended paying a visit to the commodore.

At the mouth of a little river, in front of which we were anchored, we observed this chief embarking amidst a great concourse of people. He was saluted on his approach with three guns from each ship, and received on board with every mark of respect. He was a man about sixty years of age, with a venerable beard: his dress a purple robe, with very loose sleeves, and

fastened round his middle with a sash of red silk; he had sandals on his feet, with white gaiters, not unlike short stockings. His cap (the badge of his dignity) was made of some slight material, twisted neatly into folds, and covered with a light purple-coloured silk. He had a numerous suite with him; some were official people of different ranks, and the rest his personal attendants. Here the occasion of our visit was again discussed, the pumps were set to work to shew the effect of the leak; and promises, on their part, renewed, of every assistance.

After partaking of a very handsome entertainment, this personage took his leave; and on the following day, Captains Maxwell (of the *Alceste*) and Hall (of the *Lyra*) with several officers in full uniform, were rowed up the harbour to the town of Napakiang.

At the landing place the party were met by some of the chiefs, who had been most in the habit of visiting the ships, each of whom, taking one of the officers by the hand, led him through an immense collection of spectators to the gate of a public building, where the old gentleman already mentioned, attended to welcome them into the house. Here an entertainment was served up in a style, which a pastry-cook, or a connoisseur in eating, might describe; but which to another might be a difficult task. The utmost good-humour, however, prevailed, and a liqueur (*chazzi*) something like rosolio was passed round in abundance, so that it was quite a man's own fault if he was not cheerful.

Many loyal and friendly toasts, applicable to both countries, were given and drank with enthusiasm. As they had hitherto generously supplied the ships with fresh provisions, vegetables, and fruit, and constantly refused any kind of payment, either in money or by way of barter, the captains thought this a proper opportunity to offer, as a mark of their personal regard, some presents to the chiefs, consisting of various wines, cherry brandy, English broad cloths, a telescope, and other things; and on this ground only they were accepted, reserving it to themselves, at the same time, to make what personal return they might think proper to this interchange of friendship.

Our officers having expressed a wish to perambulate the city, their request was mildly declined. After much hilarity, therefore, the party took their leave attended in the same way as on landing.

It is worthy of notice how much regularity and decorum existed among so many thousands as were here collected. A lane was formed, on the inner side of which the smallest boys (generally kneeling) were placed; another row squatted behind these, then the men (those nearest stooping a little,) and outside, the still taller people, or those mounted on stones, &c.; so that all, without bustle or confusion, might have a complete view of the strangers. The utmost silence reigned, and not a whisper was heard. Perhaps they had purposely sent their women out of the way,—but the ladies managed (as usual) to outwit them, and to gratify curiosity in defiance of every precaution to the contrary. A number of them had either been placed intentionally on the other side of the river, or left there in consequence of all the men having come over to the *show*, but the boats, in going out, had to pass within a few yards of their pierhead; when, finding themselves in almost exclusive possession of that bank, they left their station on a hill, ran down to the point, and had their peep, whilst their friends on the opposite shore were unable (had it been their intention) to keep them in the back ground.

About this period a mutual friendship began to exist between us; confidence took place of timidity; and now, instead of permitting only a few to visit the shore at a time, they fitted up the garden of a temple as a sort of general arsenal for us: the habitations of the priests were allotted as an hospital for the sick, whilst other temporary buildings of bamboo were erected for the reception of our powder, which required airing, and for various stores wanting inspection and repair. The rope makers, smiths, and other artificers, were established at a convenient spot, about a mile farther along the beach. They continued their usual supplies, bringing us even fresh water on board in their boats; and, understanding we required some wood for spars, they felled fir trees, floated them down the river, and towed them alongside, singing their usual boat song, which had a very plaintive and pleasing effect.

The island of Lewchew is about sixty miles long, and twenty broad; it is the principal of a group of thirty-six islands, subject to the same monarch, and the seat of government. Mr. McLeod has given an interesting abstract of their history, from the *Lettres Edifiantes*, whose general fidelity he attests: this, however, we are compelled to pass in silence, in order to present our readers

with some particulars respecting the manners and customs of these benevolent islanders.

The dress of these people is as remarkable for its simplicity as it is for its elegance. The hair, which is of a glossy black, (being anointed with an oleaginous substance, obtained from the leaf of a tree,) is turned up from before, from behind, and on both sides, to the crown of the head, and there tied close down; great care being taken that all should be perfectly smooth; and the part of the hair beyond the fastening, or string, being now twisted into a neat little top knot, is there retained by two fasteners, called *comesashee* and *usisashee*, made either of gold, silver, or brass, according to the circumstances of the wearer; the former of these having a little star on the end of it, which points forward. This mode of hair dressing is practised with the greatest uniformity, from the highest to the lowest of the males, and has a very pleasing effect, whether viewed singly, or when they are gathered together. At the age of ten years, the boys are entitled to the *usisashee*, and at fifteen they wear both. Except those in office, who wear only a cap on duty, they appear to have no covering for the head, at least in fine weather. Interiorly, they wear a kind of shirt, and a pair of drawers, but over all a loose robe, with wide sleeves, and a broad sash round their middle. They have sandals on their feet, neatly formed of straw, and the higher orders have also white gaiters, coming above the ankle. The quality of their robes depends on that of the individual.—The superior classes wear silk of various hues, with a sash of contrasting colour, sometimes interwoven with gold.—The lower orders make use of a sort of cotton stuff, generally of a chesnut colour, and sometimes striped, or spotted, blue and white.

There are nine ranks of grandees, or public officers, distinguished by their caps; of which we observed four.—The highest noticed was worn by a member of the royal family, which was of a pink colour, with bright yellow flowers.—The next in dignity was the purple; then plain yellow; and the red seemed to be the lowest.

On the female attire we could make but little observation.—The higher ranks are said to wear (and some indeed were seen with) simply a loose flowing robe, without any sash; the hair either hanging loose over the shoulders, or tied up over the left side of the head, the ends falling down again. The lower orders seem to have petticoats scarcely deeper than a Highlander's kilt, with a short, but loose habit above.

The island of Lewchew itself is situate in the happiest climate of the globe.—Refreshed by the sea breezes, which, from its geographical position, blow over it at every period of the year, it is free from the extremes of heat and cold, which oppress many other countries; whilst from the general configuration of the land, being more adapted to the production of rivers and stream than of bogs and marshes, one great source of disease in the warmer latitudes, has no existence: and the people seemed to enjoy robust health; for we observed no diseased objects, nor beggars of any description among them.

The verdant lawns and romantic scenery of Timian and Juan Fernandes, so well described in Anson's Voyage, are here displayed in higher perfection, and on a much more magnificent scale; for cultivation is added to the most enchanting beauties of nature. From a commanding height above the ships, the view is, in all directions, picturesque and delightful.—On one hand are seen the distant islands, rising from a wide expanse of ocean, whilst the clearness of the water enables the eye to trace all the coral reefs, which protect the anchorage immediately below. To the south is the city of Nafoo, the vessels at anchor in the harbour, with their streamers flying; and in the intermediate space appear numerous hamlets scattered about on the banks of the rivers, which meander in the valley beneath; the eye being, in every direction, charmed by the varied hues of the luxuriant foliage around their habitations. Turning to the east, the houses of Kint-ching, the capital city, built in their peculiar style, are observed here and there, opening from among the lofty trees which surround and shade them, rising one above the other in gentle ascent to the summit of a hill, which is crowned by the king's palace; the intervening grounds between Nafafoo and Kint-ching, a distance of some miles, being ornamented by a continuation of villas and country-houses. To the north, as far as the eye can reach, the higher land is covered with extensive forests.

At a short distance from this eminence, the traveller is led by a foot-path to what seems only a little wood; on entering which, under an archway formed by the intermingling branches of the opposite trees, he passes along a serpentine labyrinth, every here and there intersected by others. Not far from each other, on either side of these walks, small wicker doors are observed, on opening any of which, he is surprised by the appearance of a court-yard and house, with the children, and all the usual cottage train, generally gamboling

about; so that, whilst a man fancies himself in some lonely and sequestered retreat, he is in fact, in the middle of a populous, but invisible, village.

Nature has been bountiful in all her gifts to Lewchew; for such is the felicity of its soil and climate, that productions of the vegetable kingdom, very distinct in their nature, and generally found in regions far distant from each other, grow here side by side. It is not merely, as might be expected, the country of the orange and the lime, but the banyan of India, and the Norwegian fir, the tea-plant and sugar cane, all flourish together. In addition to many good qualities, not often found combined, this island can also boast its rivers and secure harbours; and last, though not least, a worthy, a friendly, and a happy race of people.

Mr. McLeod proceeds to detail many interesting particulars respecting the inhabitants of Lewchew, for which we must refer to his volume: but the following anecdote displays so much benevolence and simplicity, that we cannot, in justice, withhold it from our readers. In consequence of the sudden vicissitudes of the weather, in the course of their long voyage, which in the short period of four months had exposed the ships' companies to the effects of three summers and three winters, their health had suffered very severely. On their arrival at Lewchew, the

Cases of sickness, though not numerous, were severe; and to the kindness of the natives may, in a great measure, be attributed their recovery. They were not only comfortably lodged, but the higher class of people daily attended, inquiring into their wants, giving additional *coogas* or eggs, and other delicacies, to those whose cases more particularly required them, and paying a cheering attention to the whole; for theirs was a substantial, nor a cold or ostentatious charity.

A young man, whose case had long been hopeless, died here. On that night a coffin was made by our own carpenters, whilst the natives dug a grave, in the English manner, in a small burial ground, under some trees near the landing place.

Next morning we were astonished to find a number of the principal inhabitants clad in deep mourning (white robes with black or blue sashes,) waiting to attend the funeral. The captain came on shore with the division of the ship's company to which the man belonged, and proceeded to the garden where the body lay. His messmates bore

the coffin, covered with the colours, the seamen ranged themselves two and two, in the rear of it, next were the midshipmen, then the superior officers, and last of all, the captain, as is usual in military ceremonies of this kind. The natives, who had been watching attentively this arrangement and observing the order of precedence to be inverted, without the least hint being given, but with that unassuming modesty and delicacy which characterize them, when the procession began to move, placed themselves in front of the coffin, and in this order marched slowly to the grave. The utmost decency and silence prevailed whilst the funeral service was performing by the chaplain, although there was a considerable concourse of people; and afterwards they marched back, but in different order to the garden. Here they took the directions for the shape of a stone to be placed at the head of a tomb, which, as a mark of respect, they had already begun to erect over the grave. This was soon finished; and the shape of the English letters being drawn with Indian ink, they, notwithstanding the simplicity of their tools, cut out with much neatness the following epitaph, which, when explained to them, seemed to be highly gratifying:—

Here lies buried
Aged Twenty-One Years, William Hares,
Seaman,
Of His Britannic Majesty's ship *Alceste*,
Died Oct. 15, 1816.
This Monument was erected
By the King
And Inhabitants
Of this most hospitable Island.

The day after the interment, they went to the tomb, with their priests, and performed the funeral service according to the rites of their own religion. There is not an act of these excellent and interesting people which the mind has not pleasure in contemplating and recollecting. Not satisfied with having smoothed the path of death, they carried their kind regards even *beyond* the grave.

Towards the close of their residence, intimation was given that the next heir to the throne intended to visit the ship. He embarked in great state, and was received with every honour due to his distinguished rank. He was above the usual size of the Lewchews, who are a very small race of people, the average height of the men not exceeding 5 feet 2 inches at the utmost; and in his mien and deportment there was much dignified simplicity. After minutely inspect-

ing every thing in the ship, the prince partook of a sumptuous collation in the cabin, and took his leave with the same honours as when he came on board; having previously invited the captain and officers to an entertainment on shore.

The day appointed for this feast happening to be the 25th of October, the anniversary of our venerable Sovereign's accession to the throne, a royal salute was fired at sun rise, by both ships; at noon the standard was hoisted, the ships dressed in colours, and another salute fired; after which the boats, with their flags flying containing the captains and every officer that could possibly be spared, proceeded into Napa-kiang.

They were received precisely as on the former occasion, except that the number of grantees was greater, and there appeared a higher degree of state. The prince received the party at the gate, and conducted them into the hall. Three tables were laid close to each other; the first for the *great man* and the captains, the second, for the superior officers, and the third for the young gentlemen. This prince, or chief, did the honours of his own table, occasionally directing his attention to the others; but a man of some rank was added to each of them, for the purpose of seeing the strangers properly treated, as well as to pass and proclaim the toasts; and for this purpose they were allowed to be seated, all the rest standing round the room, but at the same time, joining heartily in the general mirth and glee. The healths of our King and Royal Family were toasted with much respect, and the anniversary of his Majesty's accession was a day of real jubilee at Napafoo. The sovereign of Lewchew, the queen and princes, were proposed by our party; while they (never deficient in politeness) toasted the wives and children of their friends, the *Engelees*. In dining on board the ship, Captain Maxwell had given confectionary to those who were married, in parcels, proportioned to the number of children they had; and on this occasion they returned the compliment; in the distribution of which, it was quite amusing to see some of the young midshipmen acquiring at once *wives and large families*.

Some personal presents from the captains were on this day offered to the chiefs, consisting of various articles as before, adding some damask table cloths, and elegantly cut decanters and glasses, which they seemed highly to admire. Specimens of their manufactures in cloth were sent on board the ship in return.

At their departure, the prince attended the party nearly to the landing place; and, when about to take his leave, two small additional presents (at the suggestion of Captain Hall) were given to him, as memorials. One was a very neat pocket thermometer (the use of the larger ones having been explained to him on board,) and the other a cornelian seal, set in gold, with a ribband attached to each, they were hung round his neck; and the ceremony, being in public, had the appearance of investing him with an order, with which he seemed to be highly gratified. As the boats shoved off from the landing place, the crews gave them three cheers, which they returned in their own style of salutation. They had sent on board the ship a great number of coloured paper lanterns, for the purpose of illuminating her at night, in honour of our king. This was done after dark, the lanterns being regularly ranged along the yards and rigging, the main deck ports illuminated, sky-rockets thrown up, and blue lights burnt at the yard arms, bowsprit, and spanker-boom ends, with a *feu-de-joie* of musquetry, thrice repeated round the ship. The whole had a very brilliant effect from the shore, where thousands of the natives had collected to view the scene.

At length the period of their departure being fixed, all the stores were embarked on the evening of the 26th October. On the following morning,

As the ships unmoored, the Lewchews, as a mark of respect, arrayed themselves in their best apparel, and, proceeding to the temple, offered up to their gods a solemn sacrifice, invoking them to protect the *Engelees*, to avert every danger, and restore them in safety to their native land! In the manner of this adieu there was an air of sublimity and benevolence combined, by far more touching to the heart than the most refined compliment of a more civilized people. It was the genuine benignity of artless nature, and of primitive innocence. Immediately following this solemnity, our particular friends crowded on board to *shake hands* and say "Farewell!" whilst the tears which many of them shed evinced the sincerity of their attachment. —And, as the ships got under weigh, they lingered alongside in their canoes, displaying every sign of affectionate regard.

In no long time the vessels arrived at Canton; and the Alceste having received the ambassador and his suite on board, proceeded to Manilla. On her return homewards, when passing through the

straits, the ship struck on a reef of sunken rocks, three miles distant from Pulo-Leat, or middle island. While Lord Amherst and the gentlemen of the embassy proceeded in an open barge to Batavia, accompanied by a small guard for their defence against the Malay pirates; Captain Maxwell, and the rest of the crew, (200 in number) fortified themselves in the best manner they could, to guard against similar attacks. Mr. McLeod has given a most interesting detail of their dangers, and distresses, during their nineteen days' blockade on this desert spot. The Malay pirates continued to increase, and the situation of the gallant seamen became hourly more perilous. The last evening of their residence on the island of Pulo-Leat, when the officers and men were assembled under arms, as usual, for the purpose of inspection, and also of setting the watches, Captain Maxwell addressed them with much animation, in the following speech, which is so truly British, that we cannot withhold it from our readers.

"My lads, you must all have observed this day, as well as myself, the great increase of the enemy's force, for enemies we must now consider them; and the threatening posture they have assumed. I have, on various grounds, strong reason to believe they will attack us this night. I do not wish to conceal our real state, because I think there is not a man here who is afraid to face any sort of danger. We are now strongly fenced in, and our position in all respects so good, that, armed as we are, we ought to make a formidable defence against even regular troops: what then would be thought of us, if we allowed ourselves to be surprised by a set of naked savages, with their spears and creeses? It is true they have swivels in their boats, but they cannot act here. I have not observed that they have any matchlocks or muskets; but, if they have, so have we. I do not wish to deceive you as to the means of resistance in our power. When we were first thrown together on shore, we were almost defenceless; seventy-five ball cartridges only could be mustered; we have now sixteen hundred! They cannot, I believe, send up more than five hundred men; but, with two hundred such as now stand around me, I do not fear a thousand, nay, fifteen hundred of them! I have the fullest confidence we shall beat them; the

pike-men standing firm, we can give them such a volley of musketry as they will be little prepared for; and, when we find they are thrown into confusion, we'll sally out among them, chase them into the water, and ten to one but we secure their vessels. Let every man therefore be on the alert, with his arms in his hands; and should these barbarians this night attempt our hill, I trust we shall convince them that they are dealing with Britons." Perhaps three jollier hurrahs were never given than at the conclusion of this short but well-timed address. The woods fairly echoed again; whilst the piquet at the cove, and those stationed at the wells, the instant it caught their ear, instinctively joined their sympathetic cheers to the general chorus.

There was something like unity and concord in such a sound, (one neither resembling the feeble shout nor savage yell,) which rung in the ears of these gentlemen, no doubt had its effect; for about this time (8 P. M.) they were observed making signals with lights to some of their tribe behind the islet. If ever seamen or marines had a strong inducement to fight, it was on the present occasion, for every thing conduced to animate them. The feeling excited by a savage, cruel, and inhospitable aggression on the part of the Malays,—an aggression adding calamity to misfortune,—roused every mind to a spirit of just revenge; and the appeal now made to them on the score of national character was not likely to let that feeling cool. After a slender but cheerful repast, the men laid down as usual upon their arms, whilst the captain remained with those on guard to superintend his arrangements. An alarm during the night shewed the effect of preparation on the people's minds, for all like lightning were at their posts, and returned growling and disappointed because the alarm was false.

The following day, the much-desired assistance arrived from Batavia; and the crew of the *Alceste* embarked on board the *Ternate*, one of the East India Company's cruisers, and safely arrived at Batavia. Thence, embarking with Lord Amherst and his suite, on board the *Cæsar*, after narrowly escaping destruction by fire, they arrived at the Cape of Good Hope; and, touching at St. Helena, safely arrived at Spithead, after a short and favourable passage.

An Appendix, containing a vocabulary and other useful information, terminates this interesting volume. Long as our notice of it has been, we have

been obliged to pass in silence many very curious and important facts: an unavoidable deficiency which can only be supplied by—purchasing and reading Mr. McLeod's handsomely executed volume. The plates, five in number, are superior to those in Mr. Ellis's Narrative of the Embassy to China, reviewed in our two last numbers. More good sense, more real information, we have not often seen in the compass of a single 8vo. volume; which, in the hands of some of our clever book-makers, would doubtless have been dilated into a costly quarto. Should a second edition be required, we would suggest a table of contents or index, as a necessary and very convenient addition.

A Letter of Advice to his Grand-Children, Matthew, Gabriel, Anne, Mary and Frances Hale. By Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice in the Reign of Charles II. Now first published. 8vo, 4s. 6d. Taylor and Hessey, London. 1816.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE HALE was one of those *homines centenarii*, as the eminent philologist and critic Scaliger was wont to term them;—men, of whom but one appears in a century, and whose equals are rarely, if ever, to be found. His professional learning, indefatigable labours, and exemplary piety, have placed him foremost among the brightest ornaments of his time: and, while his legal writings are regarded with as much confidence as the statute laws of the land, his moral and religious writings have justly acquired a permanent place in every well-chosen library. Revered by parties and interests the most opposite, we behold the intrepid advocate of Laud and Strafford and of King Charles I. (if leave had been given for pleading) elevated to the bench of Cromwell; and a judge of Cromwell's not only re-instated by Charles II. but even compelled, against his own will, to accept of the very highest judicial trust. Such was the triumph of sterling integrity.

We were therefore disposed to receive not merely with complacency, but also with respect, every fragment of Lord

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Hale's comprehensive mind; knowing that he left several valuable inedited MSS. on ethical as well as professional subjects. We should however have been more gratified, if this handsomely executed 'Letter of Advice' had been accompanied with some prefatory notice, indicating its source, or at least conveying some satisfactory information to the readers, that it is a genuine production of Lord Hale's capacious mind. We have compared the style of this little volume with his moral and theological writings; and from their coincidence, we are strongly disposed to think that it was really composed by that eminent lawyer.

The book is divided into twenty-two chapters, treating on the dangers of the time, relating to religion;—on the dangers incident to youth, arising from their age, condition, and relations, contitution and complexion;—on religion in general, and the christian religion in particular;—Directions concerning Prayer, reading the Scriptures, the observance of Sunday, and ordinary religious conversation;—on moral and civil conversation and actions;—Moderation of the Passions;—on Employment, particularly Females;—on Company and the choice of it;—on recreations, demeanour to inferiors, superiors and equals;—on Marriage, &c. &c.

From the preceding outline it will be perceived, that this manual comprises every topic concerning which inexperienced youth stands in need of information. The precepts are given in simple and flowing language, and with an affectionate earnestness that cannot fail to fix the attention. We give the following extract concerning company and the choice of it, as a favourable specimen of the work.

There is a certain magic or charm in company, for it will assimilate, and make you like to them; by much conversation with them, if they be good company, it is a great means to make you good, or confirm you in goodness; but if they be bad, it is twenty to one but they will infect and corrupt you; and therefore you must have a special care in the choice of your company, especially when you come abroad into the world to Oxford, or the inns of court; for you must know that when a young gen^r

tleman or gentlewoman (especially if he or she have any estate or fortune) comes abroad in the world, especially to the inns of court or Oxford, there are a sort of beasts of prey that lie in wait for them, as wolves and foxes lie in wait for young lambs, namely, a sort of necessitous and indigent sharks, gamblers, drinkers, and debauched persons; and these will attack you under forty disguises, (if you be not aware of them) and will confound you; and therefore I must needs again and again give you warning hereof, for these are a sort of harpies and ravens, that pursue your very life, or at least your estates and reputations, and yet many times under pretence of love and kindness.

1. Therefore be very wary and shy in choosing and entertaining, or frequenting any company or companions; be not too hasty in committing yourself to them: stand off a while till you have enquired of some (that you know by experience to be faithful,) what they are. Observe what company they keep. Be not too easy to gain acquaintance, but stand off and keep a distance yet awhile till you have observed and learnt more touching them. Men or women that are greedy of acquaintance, or hasty in it, are oftentimes snared in ill company before they are aware, and entangled so that they cannot easily get loose from it after when they would.

When you are sent to Oxford, you will be put under a tutor that is able to advise you. The first thing I shall do with you, if I live to send you to the inns of court, is to enquire and find out some person, with whose acquaintance I dare trust you; a man of discretion, fidelity, and prudence. Before you entertain any new acquaintance in the university, advise with your tutor, whether he thinks him fit for you; and the like you are to do, with that person that I shall commend you to, when you come to the inns of court; for they having more experience, and more opportunity to satisfy themselves therein, than you can have, will be able better to advise you in the choice of your company than you can yourselves.

2. Do not choose for your friends and familiar acquaintance those that are of an estate or quality too much above your's. The inconveniences thereof are these: 1. You will hereby accustom yourselves to live after their rate in clothes, in habit, and in expenses, whereby you will learn a fashion and rank of life above your degree and estate, which will in the end be your undoing, or, 2d. If you live not up to their rate of clothes, diet, or expense, you shall be despised both by them and others; so that which way soever you take, you shall

be a fool, or be esteemed so, by all that observe you. Therefore give all persons of higher rank or greater estate than yourselves, all due respect; but make not choice of such for your intimate acquaintance, or daily companions.

3. On the other side, concert not with beggarly, base, or necessitous companions; for these will be both to your discredit and disprofit; for it is a thousand to one but they will make a prey of you. It is true, they will flatter you, and give you goodly titles, (esquire at the least); they will set you up at the upper end of the table; but the design all the while is to shark upon you, to make you pay their reckonings, and supply their wants. Indeed you shall be honoured by them (in outward appearance,) as the best man in the company, but you must pay for it, or in a little time they will despise you. It is a lamentable sight to see how young gentlemen, when they come to an university, or inns of court, lose themselves when they are listed companions with stage-players, tapsters, ostlers, fiddlers, common gamblers, thread-bare poets, serving men, and such like. But if a man be ingenious, sober, virtuous, learned, it is no disparagement to have such a companion, though he be of a mean rank, or estate, or degree, for you will receive benefit and no discredit by such a person's conversation and acquaintance.

4. By all means avoid the company of quarrelsome or choleric persons, hectors, and those that they call sword men; for if you keep company with such persons it is a thousand to one but you shall quarrel with them, or be engaged in their quarrels with others. It is their business to make their companions like themselves, and to instruct them in the methods of quarrelling. I have very often seen young gentlemen, by being only in the company of such persons, miserably entangled thereby; if a person be killed or hurt by them, or by their means, all that are in the company, though possibly innocent of the fact itself, yet are liable to be questioned, and sometimes for their lives, for being in company where such disorders are committed; and it is scarce possible for you to be free from the danger of the law, if you are in company of those that commit them; for most assuredly you will be necessarily engaged in the quarrel, and so your lives may come in danger by the quarrel itself, or by the law, that spares no man that is a party in such a fact; yea, though you are innocent of the fact itself, yet being in that company that committed it, you cannot avoid the suspicion of being a partner in it, but you must be put upon your trial to clear

yourself. These are the common and necessary inconveniences of such company, and the only way to avoid these and the like inconveniences, is wholly to avoid such company.

5. And what I have said concerning your quarrelsome company, I say concerning intemperate drinkers, or debauched companions; you must avoid them as you will avoid the company of him that is infected with the plague, and the reasons of it are as follow. 1. It is a thousand to one but they will corrupt you into the same quality and ill condition with themselves; there is a kind of magic or witchcraft in evil company, that makes others like themselves. 2. They will use all the tricks and artifices imaginable to make you drink to excess, or debauch you, and when they have once got but one such advantage upon you, you are for ever their slaves, (without a miracle of divine providence and grace to deliver you from them) for they are masters of your credit, and if you at any time after refuse to consort with them, they will publish to your friends, to your relations, to your enemies, to the world, in what a condition you were once in, in their company. And the very fear of having your vices published by them, will make you their slaves, and engage you to hold pace with them in many disorders. 3. When men are disordered with wine, or other liquor, they put themselves out of God's protection, and are laid open to the management of the devil; they lose the conduct of their own reason, and are more ungovernable than brute beasts; no villainy comes amiss, but they are qualified to commit it. The places of judicature which I have long held in this kingdom, have given me opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of near twenty years; and, by a due observation, I have found, that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots and tumults, the adulteries and fornications, rapes, and other great enormities, that have happened in that time, were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issues and product of excessive drinking, of taverns, and alehouse meetings. Therefore, if you meet any person given to excess of drinking, if he invite you to go to a tavern or alehouse, or any such house of disorder, or if he begin to set you, or any else, into a posture of drinking, remember that your grandfather tells you such a person is not for your company; you must avoid him and his company, for he is laying a snare for you, to betray you into all kind of villainy, to bereave you of your reputation, your

estate, your innocence, to withdraw you from your duty to God, to put you out of his blessing and protection, to make you a perpetual slave, to expose you to all kinds of enormities and mischiefs, and solicits you to ruin yourself, and put you into a baser rank of beings than the very brutes themselves. If you yield to such solicitations, it is a thousand to one but you are undone.

But if you have that resolution and courage to deny them at first, and to decline such companions and solicitations, these vermin and pests will give you over, as not for their purpose; and if they do persist in it, yet such a resolute denial by you against their company and practices, will enable you with more and more courage and success to reject them thereafter, and to make their attempts to pervert you insignificant and ineffectual.

6. Avoid that company that you find or observe are given to profane swearing or cursing, to blaspheme God, or the Holy Scriptures; that choose to make demonstration of their wit, by making jests of the Scripture phrases or passages, by deriding of religion or religious persons. This is a pitiful, sordid indiction or employment of wit; commonly such persons, whatever they pretend to, are indeed bold and confident enough, but yet of narrow, unfurnished understandings, and are the rankest fools in the world.

7. But make choice of those for your companions and confidants, that are sober, prudent, frugal, pious, and learned; such men's discourse, conversation, and example, will habituate you to virtue, wisdom, and goodness, as much and oftentimes much more than a man's own reading and observation. Such a conversation makes your time as profitably spent in their company as at your book, and will confirm and establish you in ways of piety and virtue.

I have observed among young men, that possibly are not vicious or given to any ill course, the kinds of choice of company.

1. Some affect such company as are younger than themselves, and are such as have less learning, prudence, or understanding, than they themselves have; and this they do, not so much to inform and better them, (for then it is a worthy design,) but out of a natural desire to be the best, and the wisest, and the learnedest in the company they choose, and to overmatch any of them therein.

But this is, though a harmless, yet an imprudent choice of company; for such a man shall never advance much in knowledge, wisdom, or goodness, that convers-

eth only with such as are no proficients therein.

2. There be that choose such for their companions, that are equal in age, or parts, or education to them; and this is a much better choice than the former; because natural emulation in equals, many times advanceth learning, and wisdom, and goodness, especially if there be a wise inspector and superintendant to all the company. And besides equality of age and education seems a common natural invitation to concertship and acquaintance, and therefore it is by no means wholly to be condemned, but rather much to be cherished, if they are no otherwise than good and virtuous.

3. Again, there be others that neither disdain the company of inferiors either in age or parts, nor decline conversation with their equals, and do yet choose a more intimate acquaintance and assiduity of conversation with those that are more ripe than themselves, in learning, in age, in experience, in wisdom, prudence, piety, and virtue.

And certainly there is a great advantage to young gentlemen and gentlewomen in this kind of choice; because it gives them many greater advantages, both by instruction and example than the other choices; and the advances of virtue and goodness are attained hereby with greater security and stability, and with greater and readier opportunities.

And therefore, where the companies are innocent and good, though I would not have you despise the conversation of your inferiors, nor neglect the conversation of your equals in age and proficiency, yet I do advise you to makethat your most eligible company that exceed you in age, learning, and experience, and choose out of that number a person for your principal confidant, and intimate acquaintance, still taking care that he be a sober, pious, and virtuous man.

8. You must take notice that there is a great difference to be made between these three:—1. an acquaintance; 2. a companion; 3. an intimate friend. For I may choose such a man for my acquaintance, which yet I would not choose to make my ordinary companion; and such a man for my ordinary companion, which yet I would not make my choice and intimate friend; so that such a friendship is of narrower consideration than an ordinary companion, and such a companion is of a narrower consideration than an acquaintance: therefore, although I would not have you too hasty in being acquainted, nor yet to multiply your acquaintance too much; for that may be troublesome, chargeable, and in-

convenient to you; and although in the choice of your acquaintance, I would have you avoid all such kind of persons, (as I have before in this chapter warned you to forbear,) yet I cannot advise you better, especially when you come to some ripeness of age, than to propound to you that course which I knew an excellent person to observe, who, though he made choice of few ordinary companions, and fewer intimate friends, yet did single out some for acquaintance that might be useful to him, in all the concerns and instances of his life: he selected such or such a person for his physician or apothecary; such or such a person for his lawyer or attorney; such a person for advice or assistance in building, surveying, planting, husbandry, and the like; and in this used a great deal of prudence in his choice; and as any occasions offered themselves, so he applied severally to those men for their assistance, and was not at a loss to seek for advice or assistance upon any such emergency; and of these as he made his choice with great consideration and prudence, so he rarely changed those he had thus chosen for their assistance upon variety of occasions: and this may be convenient to be done by any man of estate and business in the world.

As the course of study recommended by Lord Chief Justice Hale differs, in some degree, from the systems which obtain in our own time, a few supplementary notes would have enhanced the utility and value of this elegant printed manual.

A Cypress Wreath for the Tomb of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales; containing Original Tributes to her Memory, by J. Gwilliam, and others. With a Selection of the best Pieces that have appeared on the subject. To which is prefixed, a Biographical Memoir of her Royal Highness, by T. Coote. fcap 8vo. Sherwood and Co. London. 1817.

THE tributes paid to the memory of the Princess Charlotte, from the peculiar circumstances connected with the fate of this amiable and accomplished woman, have exceeded all precedent, perhaps in this, or any other country. Sermons, elegies, monodies, hymns, &c. &c. without number, of various merit, but all breathing the same me-

lancholy regrets, are daily issuing from the press. The present Wreath, "glittering with the tears of a whole nation," contains numerous poetical effusions from some of the ablest pens; and will form an elegant "Remembrancer" of HER, on whom the affections of the British people had been so long, and so fondly, fixed. We have already extracted some specimens from the "Cypress Wreath," in our poetical department of the last month: we now proceed to complete our gleanings in this ample harvest-field of the Muses. Among the most successful of the *original* pieces, the following may be noticed:

TRUE GRIEF.

* Weep with those that weep.*

'Tis not the luxury of grief
That by indulgence finds relief;
'Tis not the heart that fools the eye,
Ere yet the tearful cheek is dry;
Which speak the desolated breast,
And ask of heaven no earthly rest:
But tis the eye that cannot sleep,
That cannot smile, that cannot weep;
The heart that, feeling, scarcely beats,
While the slow shivering blood retreats;
The woe that others may not share,
The night—the morning—of despair,
For which no sunshine breaks the gloom
That gathers o'er the yawning tomb!
Such, COBOURG! while in bliss elate,
Has been thy doubly-deathful fate:
A bridegroom—withered in love's prime;
A father—heirless, out of time;
Dissolved by one dismaying stroke,
The filial tie, and nuptial yoke.

Cold is HER heart, so lately warm,
That now the colder urn incloses;
And stretched at length the fairest form
That now in coffined shroud reposes.
Oh ever loved! too early fled—
Thus numbered with the silent dead;
And with THREE gone, from earth beguiled,
Our infant hope, thy cherub child!
Britannia, for her first born, dead,
Refuses to be comforted!—

SONNET,

By Mr. J. G. Williams.

Ye winding aisles, ye groves with darkness
crowned, [clined,
Ye grots where CHARLOTTE studiously re-
Charmed with the varied scenes that shone
around, [behind,
Esher's tall groves, and Windsor's gloom
No more her learned and accomplished mind
Shall dignify your elegant retreats! [ed
No more your fragrant garlands hang entwined
O'er Claremont's rural and romantic seats!
For she is dead—her heart no longer beats

With warm attachments and affections
strong;
No more her tongue to LEOPOLD repeats
The summer beauties of her THOMSON's
song:
Mute is that voice which every ear inspired,
And cold that breast which every eye admired!

There are several other pieces by the same author, scattered throughout the volume, which display considerable merit: but, as they are too long for insertion, and would be injured by extracts, we must refer the reader to the book itself.

The *selected pieces*, which have been taken from the daily London Prints, and from the Provincial Papers, have been transplanted from these "floating gardens" of the Muses, with taste and judgment; and embrace many exquisite specimens of modern poetry. From these we take, at random, what pleased us most at the moment.

BRITANNIA! tear thy laurel leaf,
Entwine it frae thy bonny brow;
Filled is the measure o' thy grief,
Nae splendour will become thee now:
Bind on thy temples wreaths o' rue,
And mournful rest on CHARLOTTE's tomb;
And Windsor Palace wave with yew,
And ceaseless wail her early doom.

Blest wi' the husband o' thy choice,
Sweet CHARLOTTE! happiness was thine;
Life then to thee was fu' o' joys,
A foretaste o' the bliss divine.
But, Fate, why bind the eglantine
Wi' the dark blossoms o' the grave?
Why, why the mournful wreath entwine,
And bid it over CHARLOTTE wave?

When lingering on the verge of death,
Intent ye gazed upon thy love;
Grasp'd his warm hands to cheer his faith,
And never bade thy fond eyes rove:
Mildly they beamed, an' never strove
To stray frae him, but gazed their fill,
And when in death they ceased to move,
They pointed to the husband still.

Blest in the flush o' nature's bloom,
A nation's pride, a nation's joy,
How soon to slumber in the tomb,
And ilka brightenin' hope destroy!
Resting wi' thee, the bonny boy
Wha might hae wore the British Crown,
The Star o' Brunswick's set in woe,
An' a' the lovely prospects flown.

Britannia! tear thy laurel leaf,
Entwine it frae thy bonnie brow;
Filled is the measure o' thy grief,
Nae splendour will become thee now;
Bind on thy temples wreaths o' rue,
And mournful rest on CHARLOTTE's tomb;
And Windsor Palace wave with yew,
And ceaseless wail her early doom.

EARTH, ZEPHYRUS, & THE FLOWER,

An Allegory; by Dr. Busby.

A Flower empyreal dropt on earth,
A Flower beyond terrestrial worth;
Fond Zephyrus its beauties viewed,
Fond Zephyrus the blessing sued,
And won the Flower and wore it—
But Fate bade Earth restore it.

The dreadful voice she trembling heard,
The dreadful voice by all things feared;
Aghast the soul-struck lover stood,
Aghast, in sorrow's wildest mood;
All peace, all hope was banished—
All consolation vanished.

The thrilling birds his anguish shared,
In thrilling notes their pangs declared;
The flowers their dulcet dew-drops poured,
The flowers a Sister's lot deplored:
Pan breathed his plaintive duties—
Adieu, ye far-flown beauties!

Translated, now, those beauties shine,
Translated, bloom in bowers divine;
And Zephyrus shall ascend the skies,
And Zephyrus shall resume his prize:
No more a mortal lover
Th' immortal boon recover.

To rapture straight his grief shall turn;
To rapture dead, *Earth* still shall mourn.
Oh, wrested 'mid thy dawning powers!
Oh, wrested—what?—the flower of flowers!
Gone, gone the boon supernal;
Earth's loss will be eternal.

HYMN.

When heav'n dissolves the sacred tie,
That binds two faithful hearts in one,
Where can the sad survivor fly,
The arrows of despair to shun?

Repine not, then, that God thought right
To call her soul to heav'n away:
The flower that closes here at night
Will open to a brighter day.

A HYMN FOR THE DAY OF
INTERMENT.

Farewell, illustrious shade! farewell!
Soft be thy slumbers in the grave!
While Britain sounds thy funeral knell,
And floods of tears thine ashes lave.

Ah! in thy last expiring hour
A nation's fondest hopes were wrecked;
Death withered then the loveliest flower
That e'er on earthly palace decked.

Tho' faded the imperial crown
Which hovered o'er thine honoured brow,
In yon blest world are glories known,
More pure, more bright, than earth can know.

There may thy happy spirit rest,
While angels guard thine hallowed tomb;
There find a mansion with the blest,
A peaceful, an eternal home.

O Thou that heal'st the bursting heart,
Soothe and sustain the widowed mind:
The succours of thy grace impart,
And make his spirit all resigned.

Great Sovereign of the Universe,
Preserve, uphold the British throne,
Till Time's revolving ages cease,
And Thou shalt wear the crown alone!

There are many other little poems which evince much delicacy of sentiment, and great poetical merit; as, "The Celestial Rose," "Resignation," "All the People Mourning," "A Dirge, by Mr. Dovaston," "The Heart, by E. L. Swift," "The Royal Rosebud," and particularly "Claremont, by Mr. T. Harral, of Ipswich," more than one hundred lines in length, and one of the most interesting in the collection.

The "Biographical Memoir," which betrays some marks of haste in its compilation, contains anecdotes of the early life of the Princess, and a circumstantial account of her last illness, lamented death, and the ceremonial of her funeral. In the frontispiece is introduced a very correct portrait of her Royal Highness, and a fac-simile of her hand writing.

Shakspeare and His Times: including the Biography of the Poet; Criticisms on his Genius and Writings; a new Chronology of his Plays; a Disquisition on the object of his Sonnets; and a History of the Manners, Customs, and Amusements, Poetry, and Elegant Literature of his age. By Nathan Drake, M. D. Author of "Literary Hours," and of "Essays on Periodical Literature," 4to. 2 vols. 5l. 5s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1817.

This work supplies a most important desideratum in British Literature, and is indispensably necessary to every admirer of our immortal Shakspeare. Considering the facilities presented to the admirers of our early writers by the late reprints of their more valuable productions, and also by the dispersion of the Libraries of some of our most eminent collectors of Black Letter and Dramatic Literature, we have often been disposed to wonder that such a work as the present had not before been offered to the public. The

qualifications indeed for undertaking it are neither few nor trivial. To a minute acquaintance with all the dramas of the great poet of human nature, as the 'Sweet Swan of Avon' has justly been termed, it is requisite that there be added, a correct judgement, fine taste, felicity of illustration, and a most intimate knowledge of the history, manners, customs, diversions, and literature of the age in which he flourished, and to which he makes almost innumerable allusions in the multifarious productions of his creative genius. That Dr. Drake possesses some of these qualifications, will be readily conceded by those, who have perused, with instruction and delight, his former publications of "Literary Hours," and "Essays on Periodical Literature;" and when we state, on the authority of his preface, that *the leisure of the last thirty years of his life*, has been, in a great degree, devoted to a line of study immediately associated with the subject; and that his attachment to Old English Literature has made him familiar with the only sources, whence, on such a topic, authentic illustration is to be derived:—in fine, when, we consider the intense labour and diversified research which have been directed to the execution of the present work; there are few, we apprehend, who will not rejoice that it has fallen into the hands of a gentleman, in every respect so well qualified to do full justice to a subject replete with such peculiar interest.

Two centuries, Dr. Drake remarks, have elapsed since the death of Shakspeare, without any attempt being hitherto made to render him the medium for a comprehensive and connected view of the times in which he lived. Yet, as he justly continues, if any man be allowed to fill a station thus conspicuous and important, Shakspeare has undoubtedly the best claim to the distinction; not only from his pre-eminence as a dramatic poet, but also from the intimate relation which his work bears to the manners, customs, superstitions, and amusements of the age—Struck with the interest, which a work of this kind, if properly executed, might possess, our author was induced to commence the undertaking, with the

express intention of blending with the detail of manners &c. such a portion of criticism, biography, and literary history, as should render the whole still more attractive and complete. With regard to the arrangement adopted by Dr. Drake in this arduous undertaking, we cannot do better than allow him to speak for himself.

"In attempting this, it has been his aim to place Shakspeare in the foreground of the picture, and to throw around him, in groups more or less distinct and full, the various objects of his design; giving them prominence and light, according to their greater or smaller connection with the principal figure.

"More especially has it been his wish to infuse throughout the whole plan, whether considered in respect to its entire scope, or to the parts of which it is composed, that degree of unity and integrity, of relative proportion and just bearing, without which neither harmony, simplicity, nor effect can be expected or produced.

"With a view also to distinctness and perspicuity of elucidation, the whole has been distributed into three parts or pictures, entitled "*Shakspeare in Stratford*;" — "*Shakspeare in London*;" — "*Shakspeare in Retirement*;"—which, though inseparably united, as forming but portions of the same story, and harmonized by the same means, have yet, both in subject and execution, a peculiar character to support.

"The *first* represents our poet in the days of his youth, on the banks of his native Avon, in the midst of rural imagery, occupations, and amusements; in the *second*, we behold him in the capital of his country, in the centre of rivalry and competition, in the active pursuit of reputation and glory; and in the *third* we accompany the venerated bard to the shades of retirement, to the bosom of domestic peace, to the enjoyment of unsullied fame.

"It has therefore been the business of the author, in accordancy with his plan, to connect these delineations with their relative accompaniments; to incorporate, for instance, with the first, what he had to relate of the *country*, as it existed in the age of Shakspeare, its manners, customs, and characters; its festivals, diversions, and many of its superstitions; opening and closing the subject with the biography of the poet, and binding the intermediate parts, not only by a perpetual reference to his drama, but by their own constant and direct tendency towards the developement of the one object in view.

"With the second, which commences with

Shakspeare's introduction to the stage as an actor, is combined the poetic dramatic and general literature of the times, together with an account of metropolitan manners and diversions, and a full and continued criticism on the poems and plays of our bard.

"After a survey therefore of the literary world, under the heads of bibliography, philology, criticism, history, romantic, and miscellaneous literature, follows a view of the poetry of the same period, succeeded by a critique on the juvenile productions of Shakspeare, and including a biographical sketch of Lord Southampton, and a new hypothesis on the origin and object of the *Sonnets*.

"Of the immediately subsequent description of diversions, &c. the economy of the stage forms a leading feature, as preparatory to a history of dramatic poetry previous to the year 1590; and this is again introductory to a discussion concerning the period when Shakspeare commenced a writer for the theatre; to a new chronology of his plays; and to a criticism on each drama; a department, which is interspersed with dissertations on the *faery mythology*, the *apparitions*, and the *magic* of Shakspeare;—portions of popular credulity, which had been, in reference to this distribution, omitted in detailing the superstitions of the country. This second part is then terminated by a summary of Shakspeare's dramatic character, by a brief view of dramatic poetry during his connection with the stage, and by the biography of the poet, to the close of his residence in London."

In the *third* division of Dr. Drake's elaborate volumes, he has comprized the few circumstances that distinguish the last three years of Shakspeare's life, together with a review of his disposition and moral character, and some notice of the first tributes paid to his memory.

To this arrangement we apprehend no objection whatever can be offered: by this lucid order, each part of Dr. D.'s work prepares his readers for the succeeding portion; and if they peruse it with the same pleasure that we have done they will close his volumes,—with regret.

The materials for a work like this are unquestionably abundant; but they are dispersed through such a vast variety of distant and unconnected departments of literature, that the eliciting, arrangement, and luminous disposition, of these

masses of scattered intelligence, is an achievement of no slight magnitude; especially when it is considered that no step can be taken in the progress of such an undertaking, without a constant recurrence to authorities.

We regret that the shortness of the time which has elapsed since the publication of Dr. Drake's 'Shakspeare and his Times,' does not allow us to analyse his volumes, comprising upwards of *fourteen hundred well filled pages*, in our present number. We shall return to this work in the ensuing month, when it will hold that distinguished place in our journal, to which it is so justly entitled.

[To be continued.]

Travels in the Interior of America, in the Years 1809, 1810, and 1811; including a Description of Upper Louisiana, together with the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee, with the Illinois and Western Territories, &c. &c. By John Bradbury, F. L. S. 8vo 8s. 6d. Sherwood and Co. London. 1817.

ALTHOUGH much was done towards making known the interior of the vast North American continent by Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, and others, yet the field explored by them has afforded Mr. Bradbury a copious gleanings, particularly on subjects connected with botany, geology, and mineralogy. "The dangers of exploring trackless wilds, of traversing regions where nature appears in her least attractive form, and of associating with savages for the most part uncivilized, requires no ordinary degree of courage, fortitude, and prudence, in a traveller who would investigate them for the laudable purpose of acquiring and diffusing correct information. These qualifications appear to have been reunited in Mr. Bradbury, who successfully accomplished an arduous expedition, and has materially enlarged our botanical knowledge of the interior of America.

Mr. Bradbury's publication is chiefly in the form of a journal, which perhaps is the best that could be adopted, as it enabled him to seize and to preserve those transient but vivid scenes, which are not seldom imperfectly delineated

in works that are more methodically arranged.

The regions explored by our author are the seat of a partial and circumscribed commerce, carried on by a few enterprising individuals of the United States, who exchange fire-arms, ammunition, beads, and other trinkets, for skins, furs, and horses, occasionally also for dogs when provisions are scarce. This trade, however, is subject to the caprice of the Indians who trade, and to the hostility of other tribes, whose jealousy is excited when any assistance is thus obtained by their rivals. Of the arbitrary manner in which the commerce is sometimes carried on, the following anecdote of Blackbird, a late celebrated chieftain of the Maha tribe will suffice:

This chief, called by the French Oiseau Noir, ruled over the Mahas with a sway the most despotic; he had managed in such a manner as to inspire them with the belief that he was possessed of supernatural powers: in council no chief durst oppose him—in war it was death to disobey. It is related of him at St. Louis, that a trader from that town arrived at the Mahas with an assortment of Indian goods: he applied to Blackbird for liberty to trade, who ordered that he should first bring all his goods into his lodge, and the order was obeyed. Blackbird commanded that all the packages should be opened in his presence, and from them he selected what goods he thought proper, amounting to nearly the fourth part of the whole; he caused them to be placed in a part of the lodge distinct from the rest, and addressed the trader to this effect:—"Now, my son, the goods which I have chosen are mine; and those in your possession are your own. Don't cry, my son; my people shall trade with you for your goods at *your own price*." He then spoke to his herald, who ascended to the top of the lodge, and commanded in the name of the chief, that the Mahas should bring all their beaver, bear, otter, muskrat, and other skins to his lodge, and not on any account to dispute the terms of exchange with the trader, who declared on his return to St. Louis, that it was the most profitable voyage he had ever made. Mr. Teller, a gentleman of respectability who resided near St. Louis, and who had been formerly Indian agent there, informed me that Blackbird obtained this influence over his nation by the means of arsenic, a quantity of that article having been sold to

him by a trader, who instructed him in the use of it. If afterwards any of his nation dared to oppose him in his arbitrary measures, he *prophesied* their death within a certain period, and took good care that his predictions should be verified. He died about the time that Louisiana was added to the United States; having previously made choice of a cave for his sepulchre, on the top of a hill near the Missouri, about eighteen miles below the Maha village. By his order his body was placed on the back of his favourite horse, which was driven into the cave, the mouth closed up with stones, and a large heap was afterwards raised on the summit of the hill.

Mr. Bradbury has communicated several curious notices of the different tribes, through whose territories he passed, which we have not room to notice. We pass, therefore, to his description of the Missouri territory, or Upper Louisiana, and of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, with the Illinois and Western Territory, which in a political point of view constitutes, in our opinion, the most important part of the volume.

It will be recollected that the extensive region of Louisiana was ceded by Spain to France in 1801; and that in April 1803 the French government sold it to the United States of America for the sum of 15,000,000 dollars, payable in fifteen years, at the rate of one million annually. The extent of country thus purchased has not yet been accurately ascertained; but it is calculated to contain at least 1,026,312 square miles, or 856,839,680 acres; and for this sum, observes Mr. Bradbury, not only the political dominion, but also the reversionary property in the land, was purchased. If we suppose the money to apply to the purchase of the land only, the cost will fall short of 1½d per acre, or 3l. 6s. 8d. sterling per square mile, without one drop of blood being shed! That this transfer will be beneficial to the country there can be no doubt, especially when the situation of its inhabitants while under the dominion of Spain is duly considered.

The invariable policy of that government, as regards her colonies, is to prevent as much as possible, all intercourse betwixt them and other nations; and anxious only to raise *immediate* revenue, it is

the continued habit of sacrificing futurity to the present. The governors were petty tyrants, who considered their situations as the means only of aggrandizing themselves, to which, as well as the interest of the province, that of the Spanish government, must always give way. Anxious only to enrich themselves, and vested with almost unlimited power, the interest or prosperity of the colony was an object of very remote consideration. The most depressing regulations were made to shackle the internal trade of the country; no man could sell the smallest article, not even a row of pins, without a licence, and those licences were sold at the most extravagant rates. A stranger coming into the province, and offering goods at a fair price, was certain to be sent to prison, and to have his goods confiscated. All favours from these governors, all grants of land, or even common privileges, could only be obtained by bribery. Some of the governors, not satisfied with the fruit of their rapacious exactions on the province, were guilty of the most shameful acts of villany towards their own government. A little above St. Louis stands a small triangular fort, which I was assured by one of the old settlers, was built by the inhabitants without one shilling of expense to the governor; who rewarded some by grants of land, and others by certain privileges; and, for building this fort, a bill was sent in to the Spanish government to a large amount, which was paid *

* Schultz relates the following anecdote in his travels, which proves that the above instance is not a solitary one.

"At the lower end of the town of St. Genievre, the remains of a Spanish fort are still to be seen, which, being erected on an eminence, corresponded with that of Kaskaskias by signals.

It seems after the fort was completed, the commandant had to wait upon the governor of the province to present his charges. They were accordingly presented, and amounted to 421 dollars. The governor, after examining the account, returned it to the commandant, informing him there was some mistake. The commandant retired, and examined it again; but finding it entirely correct, presented it once more. The governor, on looking it over, informed him it was still incorrect, and advised him to consult with some friend, as he had omitted a figure or two. The commandant then called upon a friend to look over his accounts with him, who no sooner saw the amount, than he burst into a loud laugh, and taking up a pen, added an 0 to the sum already stated. The commandant presented his accounts a third time, when his excellency replied that it was not quite right yet. The commandant was amazed; but what was his astonishment, when he related the affair to his friend, to see him add another 0 to the last sum, making it

Under so detestable a system of government the energies of man must for ever remain dormant, and the most fertile regions eternally unproductive to the world.

The climate of the Missouri Territory is stated to be very fine; and the soil excellent, and easy of culture; and through its whole length flows the gigantic river Mississippi, or, "Mother of the Waters," as its Indian name imports. Coals and iron are found in great abundance in this region. Some of the mineral deposits are of wonderful extent, particularly the salines, or deposits of salt; one of these, for its size and productiveness, termed the *Grand Saline*, is particularly described by our author.

It is situated about two hundred and eighty miles south-west of Fort Osage, between two forks of a small branch of the Arkansas, one of which washes its southern extremity; and the other, the principal one, runs nearly parallel, within a mile of its opposite side. It is a hard level plain, of reddish coloured sand, and of an irregular or mixed figure. Its greatest length is from north-west to south-east, and its circumference full thirty miles.—From the appearance of drift-wood that is scattered over, it would seem that the whole plain is at times inundated by the overflowing of the streams that pass near it. This plain is entirely covered in hot dry weather, from two to six inches deep, with a crust of beautiful clean white salt, of a quality rather superior to the imported blown salt: it bears a striking resemblance to a field of brilliant snow after a rain, with a light crust on its top. On a bright sunny morning, the appearance of this natural curiosity is highly picturesque: it possesses the quality of looming, or magnifying objects, and this, in a very striking degree, making the small billets of wood appear as formidable as trees. Numbers of buffaloes were on the plain.

Lead ore is found in parts; but it appears that the frequent occurrence of pyrites is the foundation of the general belief, that this portion of America contains mines of silver. The lead mines of St. Genievre have been successfully wrought since the year 1725.

42,100 instead of 420! On presenting the account the fourth time, it was graciously received, and for the discharge of the whole, a very small part was paid to the commandant."

In many parts of this country, there are considerable numbers of what the inhabitants call *sink-holes*: they are all of the same form, but differ in magnitude; some not exceeding thirty yards in diameter at the top, while the others are upwards of two hundred. They are circular, but diminish towards the bottom, and resemble an inverted hollow cone. In these trees grow; and the rushing of waters is distinctly heard.

Great quantities of nitre are generated in the caves of this country. In order to obtain the nitre, the earth is collected and lixiviated: and the water, after being saturated, is boiled down, and suffered to stand till the crystals are formed. In this manner it is no uncommon thing to make 100 lbs. weight of saltpetre in one day.

The climate, soil, and productions of the newly formed states of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, together with those of the Illinois and Western Territory, are much the same as those of the Missouri Territory. The wild animals have mostly disappeared from the vicinity of the inhabited parts; none now remain that are dangerous, and but few that are destructive. Squirrels are stated to be the greatest enemies with which farmers have to contend. The price of land varies according to its situation: in the vicinity of large towns it is said to be as high as in the neighbourhood of the cities in the eastern states; and in the most populous towns, the lots sell at a very high price—in one instance, in February, 1816, at the rate of 30,000 dollars per acre.

Provisions, upon the whole, are both plentiful and cheap. Wages to a labourer or husbandman, are about fifteen dollars, or 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per month, including his board, washing, &c.; carpenters, masons, and mechanics, average about one dollar and twenty-five cents per day; shoemakers have about 4*s.* sterling for making a pair of shoes, and about 11*s.* for a pair of boots. Comparing the average prices of provisions with the rates of wages, Mr. Bradbury is of opinion, that an industrious working man may support a family with great ease in this country.

Our author pays a high tribute to American hospitality, and reprobates

with becoming indignation the conduct of certain English travellers, who having been received with kindness, repaid their hospitable hosts by traducing their characters.

The population of the Western States, into which the tide of emigration has of late years flowed with uncommon rapidity, is at present composed of individuals from a great number of nations, not yet amalgamated, consisting of emigrants from every state in the American Union, blended with English, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, Swiss, Germans, and French; and, in short, from almost every country in Europe.

In some traits they partake in common with the inhabitants of the Atlantic States, which results from the nature of their government. That species of *hauteur* which one class of society in some countries show in their intercourse with the other, is here utterly unknown. By their constitution, the existence of a privileged order, vested by birth with hereditary privileges, honours or emoluments, is for ever interdicted. If, therefore, we should here expect to find that contemptuous feeling in man for man, we should naturally examine amongst those clothed with judicial or military authority: but we should search in vain. The justice on the bench, or the officer in the field, is respected and obeyed whilst discharging the functions of his office, as the representative or agent of the law, enacted for the *good of all*; but should he be tempted to treat even the least wealthy of his neighbours or fellow citizens with contumely, he would soon find that he could not do it with impunity. Travellers from Europe, in passing through the western country, or indeed any part of the United States, ought to be previously acquainted with this part of the American character, and more particularly if they have been in the habit of treating with contempt, or irritating with abuse, those whom accidental circumstances may have placed in a situation to administer to their wants. Let no one here indulge himself in abusing the waiter or hostler at an inn: that waiter or hostler is probably a citizen, and does not, or cannot conceive, that a situation in which he discharges a duty to society, not in itself dishonourable, should subject him to insult: but this feeling, so far as I have experienced, is entirely defensive. I have travelled near 10,000 miles in the United States, and never met with the least incivility or affront.

Mr. Bradbury concludes his volume

with some very sober and prudent information and instructions to those persons who are desirous of emigration to America. Having noticed the distress experienced by emigrants from various causes, he has traced it to its source; and offers his admonitions principally to those whom the law permits to expatriate themselves, not as an incentive to emigration. For the same reason we shall present our readers with some of our author's remarks on this topic; and shall not deem our labours mis-spent if they should operate in any degree as a corrective.

The port in the United States to which it will be the interest of the emigrant to sail, will depend on his views or his prospects. A wild field is open to him, and he ought to make himself acquainted with its geography before he decide on this point.

For a very great portion of emigrants, the countries west of the Alleghanies, say Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, or the Illinois, offer by much the best prospects; and to get to those countries, Philadelphia or Baltimore are the best ports. If the intention be to proceed to the lower part of the Ohio, Baltimore is preferable to Philadelphia, and the best way will be to go from thence to Wheeling, on the Ohio, ninety-five miles below Pittsburg, and the road is much less difficult. The port to which the emigrant will sail being determined, the next consideration is sea store; and he will do well to recollect, that most probably both himself and his family will be sea sick for some days, and that, during its continuance, if he is a steerage passenger, both he and his wife will have an utter aversion to the trouble of cooking: he must therefore provide some cold meat to last during that time, either fowls or veal would be the best. For the general sea store it would be difficult to prescribe rules. The quantity will of course depend on the number to be provided for, and the quality, on their taste, and in some measure on the season of the year. If there are small children, some oatmeal and some molasses will be found very useful and wholesome, as it will furnish a food much more conducive to their health than salt provisions. For the general sea store, tea, coffee, sugar, biscuits, butter, cheese, a few hams, salt, soap, candles, &c. will be necessary. Sufficient should be laid in to last at least eight weeks, in particular for Baltimore, as sometimes

vessels are a week or ten days in going up the Chesapeake after passing the Capes. A due regard to cleanliness during the voyage is recommended; to admit as much air between decks as the weather will permit, and to take a few bottles of vinegar to sprinkle on the floor occasionally; and if it can be practised, fumigation, by putting a red-hot piece of iron in a kettle of pitch, will be found salutary. On arriving at the desired port, if the emigrant has any letters of introduction, he should deliver them immediately: his friends may probably assist him in finding a proper place where his family may rest a few days after the fatigues of the voyage. His next care will be to land his trunks, bedding, &c. and get them deposited in a place of safety. If he have not a letter of introduction to any one in the city where he first lands, he ought to be on his guard. In every one of the maritime cities of America, a great number of small stores are established for the sale of spirituous liquors, &c. Many of these are kept by natives of Great Britain, and some of those who keep them are so devoid of principle, as to induce emigrants to remain in the cities, under various pretences, but chiefly holding out a prospect of employment, when their real purpose is to tempt them to spend their money with them.

So many emigrants arrive at all the principal ports in the United States, that there is very little chance of employment, and almost the whole of the distress that has been reported to exist in America, has arisen from the number of emigrants who have foolishly lingered in the cities until they have spent all their money.

It shall be supposed that the design of the emigrant is to proceed to the countries east of the Alleghanies, in which case he ought not to stay more than two or three days in the city. When he first lands, he will find that great numbers of waggons will start from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, or from Baltimore to Pittsburg or Wheeling every day. The charge is by the hundred weight, both for passengers and their luggage, and the rate is variable from five to seven dollars per hundred; but the men may go cheaper if they chuse to walk over the mountains, which is recommended.—The waggoners travel with great economy; many of them carry a small camp-kettle with them, in which they cook their provisions, and some have even a bed in their waggons, in which they sleep at night. A traveller who chooses to adopt a similar mode, may travel very cheap; or, as there are plenty of inns on the roads, he can be accommodated every night with beds at a

very reasonable rate. When the emigrant arrives at Pittsburg or Wheeling, he will find that numbers of Europeans and Americans are arriving there every day, and the same causes that operated against them in the maritime cities, as respects employment, will, in some degree, have an effect here; but as he will have occasion for information, it would be advisable for him to stop a few days to make enquiries. If he find it necessary to descend the Ohio, the best mode of proceeding will be to enquire for one or more families, who have intentions of going to the same neighbourhood as himself, who may join him in the purchase of an *ark*, one of the kind of vessels in which families descend. These arks are built for sale, for the accommodation of families descending the river, and for the conveyance of produce. They are flat-bottomed, and square at the ends, and are all made of the same dimensions, being fifty feet in length, and fourteen in breadth; which last is limited, because it often happens that they must pass over the falls at Louisville, when the river is at a low state, at which time they pass betwixt two rocks in the *Indian schute*, fifteen feet asunder. These arks are covered, and are managed by a steering oar, which can be lifted out of the water. The usual price is seventy-five dollars for each, which will accommodate three or four families, as they carry from twenty-five to thirty tons; and it frequently happens that the ark can be sold for nearly what it cost, six or eight hundred miles lower down the river.

Having arrived at the Ohio, the emigrant's next step is an important one. If he be a labourer, and *will* work, he may soon obtain employment; and though his wages may at first be small, if he be attentive, he may at the end of the first year become so expert as to be entitled to the full wages of husbandmen; viz. from twelve to fifteen dollars per month, and board. Should the emigrant be of a trade or profession, and fail in procuring employment at his own business, he has all the advantages of the first man in agriculture.

The countries west of the Alleghany Mountains afford the greatest advantages of any part of the United States, to emigrants of this or the preceding description; and when they arrive at the head of the Ohio, the facility of descending that river opens to them a vast field, in which labour must, for ages to come, find a good market, as the vast tract of fine land yet

unsettled will induce such an avidity for farming, that labourers, or men who have trades or professions, will adopt that line of life whenever they can raise the means of purchasing land.

Although the emigrants to this country are of almost every nation in Europe, it is a remarkable fact, that the Germans, Dutch, and Swiss, succeed much better than those from any other country.

This is not so much owing to greater industry or economy, as to the more judicious mode they adopt in settling. In general, before these people emigrate, they form associations, lay down their plans, and send an agent over in whom they can confide. He purchases for them a suitable extent of land, and prepares the way: when their arrangements are made, they move over in one body. This system has always been followed by these people, and the consequences are visible in almost every part of the United States, but more particularly in the states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in all parts of which they are in possession of the best lands. The appearance of comfort, ease, and independence exhibited by one of these little colonies, is so visible that the traveller who does not perceive it at first sight, must be very deficient in discernment. Some of the colonies of this kind, besides the tie of common interest, have another bond of union, which is a similarity of sentiment and belief in their religious opinions; this, in some instances, has operated as a cause for regulating their system of colonization: but perhaps that which has most generally influenced them is the circumstance of their language not being the general language of the United States, an inconvenience much less felt by a colony than by an insulated family; but let the cause be what it may, the effect is very manifest, and may be easily accounted for. In the early settlement of any particular district of *new country*, its progress in improvements is slow, until a grist and a saw mill are erected, after which the change is very rapid. Every planter in the vicinity, by the aid of the saw mill, is able to erect a handsome frame-house. The grist mill enables him to convert his wheat into flour fit for market, and he boldly engages and employs hands to assist him in converting the forest into fields, yielding luxuriant crops. These two kinds of mills are the most necessary objects in a new colony; but there are many others, such as roads, bridges, &c. all of which are much sooner

effected by a colony having an union of interest, and of course an union of action.

The rapidity with which one of these colonies acquires wealth or property will appear by a comparison of their present state with their situation when they first sat down; and for the sake of example, one of those societies shall be selected, and a review taken of their progress. This is the Harmonist Society, situated about 20 miles from Pittsburg. They came from Wirtemberg in Germany, where finding themselves oppressed and persecuted by a church and state union, they determined to flee to a land where no human authority would dare to insult the Deity, by arrogating to itself the right of dictating how He shall be worshipped, and where they are too wise or too honest to suppose they can force belief. This country is America; and in the year 1803 they sent George Rapp and others, as deputies, who fixed on a situation about twenty miles from Pittsburg.

In 1804, the society embarked at Amsterdam in three ships, two of which arrived at Philadelphia, and the other at Baltimore. In the November of that year forty families removed with Mr. Rapp, and before winter they built ninetylog houses. In the spring of 1805, they were followed by fifty more families, making in all ninety. The whole of their property was about 20,000 dollars: this they laid out in the purchase of 9000 acres of land, which together with their mental and physical powers, in the spring of 1805 formed the whole of their possessions. In the summer of this year they built 46 log houses, a large barn, a grist mill, and cleared 205 acres of land.

"In 1806, a large inn was built, partly of stone; a frame-barn, 100 feet long; a blue dyer's shop; an oil mill: they also established a tannery. 358 acres of land were cleared.

"In 1807, they erected a number of buildings; amongst which was a saw-mill and a brewery; 400 acres of land were cleared, and four acres of vines were planted.

"In 1808, they built a meeting house of brick, together with dwelling houses and stables, and a bridge over the Conaquesing creek, 220 feet long. A considerable quantity of land was cleared.

"In the year 1809 they erected a fulling-mill, an oil mill, a mill for breaking hemp, a grist mill, and a large brick warehouse, with a wine cellar beneath, arched over. The produce of this year was—4500 bushels of rye, 4500 bushels of wheat, 6000 bushels of Indian corn, 10,000 bushels of

potatoes, 5000 bushels of oats, 4000 lbs. of flax and hemp, 100 bushels of barley brewed into beer, and 50 gallons of sweet oil from the white poppy.

"In 1810, they began the manufacture of broad cloth, from the wool of their Merino sheep; fixed up a carding machine, two spinning Jennies, and built a factory for twenty looms."

And in 1811, the property of the society, including 9000 acres of land, with improvements, was estimated at no less a sum than 220,000 dollars.

A catalogue of rare plants, discovered by the indefatigable author, with some observations on the physiology of plants, &c, concludes this interesting volume. Should a future edition be required, we would respectfully suggest to Mr. Bradbury the propriety of obliterating some, at least, of those *Americanisms* which occur in his very interesting travels; which, though they contain many things peculiarly interesting to the botanist and naturalist, also comprise many curious and remarkable facts that cannot fail to delight the general reader.

Time's Telescope for 1818; or a complete Guide to the Almanack: containing an explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays; with illustrations of British History and Antiquities, notices of obsolete rites and customs, and Sketches of comparative Chronology. Astronomical occurrences in every Month, comprising remarks on the Phenomena of the Celestial Bodies: and the Naturalist's Diary; explaining the various appearances in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. To which is prefixed an Introduction, containing the outlines of Geology and Mineralogy. Published Annually, 12mo. 9s. Sherwood and Co. London, 1817.

We congratulate the author, on the success of this pleasing annual volume; the first of the series has been already noticed with commendation in our number for Dec. 1814, to which we refer the reader for a general character of the work as it then appeared. Since this time some useful alterations have been made in its plan, and a variety of novel-

ties introduced, so as to render each successive volume almost a new publication. In this point of view, therefore, the present Telescope for 1818, comes under our examination; and we are the more anxious to perform our critical duties on this occasion, as we have, from some cause or other, omitted to notice the intermediate volumes for 1815, 1816, and 1817.

After the explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays, the "*Sketches of Comparative Chronology*" claim our attention; and, as this department is one of the *novelties* we have alluded to, we shall give a few specimens:

Jan. 27, 1816.—Lord Hood died, æt. 92.—His Lordship was bred in the *old school* like the Blakes, the Ansons, and the Hawkes of former times. To great bravery, he united great seamanship; he possessed, at the same time a certain promptitude of decision, coupled with extraordinary coolness, skill, and judgment. These qualities justly entitled him to the confidence of the public, which he uniformly possessed; while all under his authority yielded a ready obedience to a commander who, when necessary, always appeared foremost in danger; but never risked either ships or men, except for the attainment of some great object, obviously calculated to redound to the advantage or to the glory of his country.

Feb. 17, 1563.—Michael Angelo died, æt. 88.—He was equally celebrated as a sculptor, painter, and architect; having superintended the building of St. Peter's Church, at Rome, for more than 17 years. Few men have passed through life with more honour and esteem than Michael Angelo, whom popes and princes looked up to as one of the wonders of the age. This eminence he obtained by indefatigable application, and the steady pursuit of perfection. Rigorously sober, and inclined to solitude, nothing interfered with his studies and labours. He lived in a state of celibacy; and was accustomed to say that his art was his wife, and his works his children who would perpetuate his memory.

Nov. 2, 1810.—Princess Amelia died.—The following beautiful lines were written, by this amiable princess during her last illness:—

Unthinking, idle, wild, and young,
I laughed, and danced, and talked, and sung,
And proud of health, of freedom vain,
Dreamed not of sorrow, care, or pain;
Concluding, in those hours of glee,
That all the world was made for me.

But when the hour of trial came,
When sickness shook this trembling frame,
When folly's gay pursuits were o'er,
And I could dance and sing no more,
It then occurred how sad 'twould be
Were this world only made for me.

This is the only a small part of the very entertaining intellectual feast which the *Comparative Chronology* presents to the reader; among a variety of attractive articles, we may mention those to which are prefixed the names of Dr. Vincent, Morveau, the Chemist, Earl Stanhope, Camden, Dr. Lettisom, Bp. Percy, Porson, Count Rumford, Bacon the Sculptor, Dr. Watson, &c. &c. &c.

The *Astronomical Occurrences* are evidently the production of a man of science, and contain much curious information on the phenomena of the heavenly bodies, with particulars of the Comets which appeared in 1807 and 1811.

The "*Naturalist's Diary*" opens a wide field of entertainment and instruction in the most delightful of all studies; and abounds with poetic gems of various lustre, chiefly selected from modern authors.

In every new volume of *Time's Telescope*, we may justly anticipate fresh stores of amusement.—The charming theme of *NATURE* is inexhaustible; and so long as the firmament is spangled with stars, the earth covered with trees and plants, and the animal kingdom offers its ever varying forms of beauty to the eye—so long as the rites and customs of our ancestors continue to be venerated—or the memory of our illustrious men to be respected and their virtues, a subject of emulation—this volume can never cease to be read with pleasure, or sought after with avidity.

The Grave of the Convict; an Elegy:

8vo. 1s. Hatchard, London, 1817.

This plaintive little poem is avowedly an imitation of Gray's celebrated *Elegy*; and the author expresses his hope that he shall escape the charge of plagiarism, either in language or sentiment. From the latter he unquestionably stands acquitted, but the resemblance between his poem and that of Gray, in its construction, is so close, that it can scarcely

be considered in any other light than that of a parody. It is however executed with much pathos and smoothness of versification; and its moral tendency is unexceptionably good. As a specimen, take the concluding stanzas, forming the Epitaph on the supposed convict.

"Here rests a youth, who lived the child of woe,
"Whose death was stamp'd with ignominy's stain;

"Yet he had known each fairer gift below,
"But science smil'd, and virtue warm'd in vain.

"Still, who shall say (to man 'twas never given,) ^[share]
"That endless vengeance waits one rash offence? ^[heaven.]

"Grant he hath err'd, but who shall say, that
"Shall ne'er to him her saving powers dispense?

"Though some there be, whose firmly pious ^{path}

"One even tenour holds from youth to age,
"No crossing fear have they of coming wrath,
"As busy conscience turns o'er memory's page.

"Clear is their hope as evening's cloudless sun,

"And, as it lights them hence, it sends a ray,

"Whose gleam still lingers, though their course be run,

"In golden earnest of a brighter day.

"Yet, pilgrim, stay—nor pass disdainful by,

"Heedless of him, whose ashes here repose;

"Nor deem in fault the heart, that yields a sigh

"In secret pity to the convict's woes.

"For learn, he once had known (as thou ^[share]
"may'st know)

"Each nameless transport dearest kindred

"Each home-born bliss, that gilds our fate below,

"Or spread a smile across the brow of care.

"But want o'erwhelming came: his all to save,

"He sinn'd, he fell—and so may fall the best;

"For wife and child beloved he fills his grave—

"Now, stranger, pass, and leave to heaven the rest."

Researches concerning the Laws, Theology, Learning, Commerce, &c. of ancient and modern India. By Q. Craufurd, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. 18s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1817.

This work is offered to the public as an epitome of what is authentically known, respecting the antient condition of India, including all that is to be found in Greek and Roman authors; and also what has recently been obtained by modern researches. Mr. Craufurd states that he wrote his volumes during his detention in France from 1803 until 1814; and that, independently of the information acquired by him during a long residence in India, he has carefully consulted every work possessing any claims to attention, that treated on the various subjects which it came within

his design to notice. Although the quantity of *original* matter, contained in these volumes, is not very large, they have the merit of comprising within a short compass, a great variety of curious and valuable information derived, in many instances, from works not generally accessible. To those who have not the opportunity or the means of consulting or procuring larger and more expensive treatises, we can confidently recommend Mr. Craufurd's labours as a useful and instructive compendium of *authentic* information relative to the arts, sciences, religion, literature, and civil institutions of the Hindoos.

Christian Essays. By the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks, A. M. 8vo. 2 vols. 16s. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London. 1817.

These Essays, ten in number, treat on the Sources of Error in Opinion; Full Assurance of Understanding; Full Assurance of Faith; Full Assurance of Hope; Christian Obedience; The Form and the Power of Religion; True and False Repose in Death; False Modesty in Religion; The Duty of Christian Affection between Ministers and their Flock; Comparative View of Natural and Revealed Religion. The various topics discussed by this author are generally treated with much force and truth: We have been particularly pleased with the seventh essay, which throws much light on some circumstances in the life of our illustrious moralist, Dr. Johnson. The Comparative View of Natural and Revealed Religion, which occupies the greater part of the second volume, is executed with singular ability, and only wants a synopsis to render the reading of it more easy. Few ordinary readers can retain in their memories a long train of unbroken arguments, however deeply they may be interested in its subject. In a future edition, we doubt not, Mr. Wilks will supply this deficiency, and correct the few defects in style which occur in his volumes. The work is handsomely printed, and inscribed to Mrs. Hannah More (*clarum et venerabile nomen*), to whose practical writings it forms no improper supplement.

Key to the Course of Mathematics, composed for the use of the Royal Military Academy. By Charles Hutton, L. L. D. F. R. S. By Daniel Dowling, Professor of Astronomy and the Mathematics, &c. &c. 8vo. £1. 4s. Hey, London, 1818.

Dr. Hutton's course of Mathematical Instruction has been too long known, and its merits too justly appreciated to need any eulogium from us; and Mr. Dowling (who, we understand, is master of a respectable school at Highgate) has conferred no small benefit on the lovers of Mathematical science by the publication of his cheap and handsomely printed "Key." The work, it seems, was originally undertaken for the use of his own academy, but is now offered to the public in compliance with the opinion of several of the most eminent mathematicians of the present day, by whom his labours were approved.

The arrangement of the Key follows the order pursued by Dr. Hutton in his three volumes; in many instances Mr. Dowling has increased the facility of finding particular questions; and in some few places he has even corrected imperfections that had crept into Dr. H.'s course of Mathematics. Mr. D.'s work appears to be printed with great accuracy; it cannot be expected that we should work all the problems to which he has given solutions, but we have carefully examined some of them; and finding them to be correct, we have no doubt but that the rest are equally accurate. Considering the multiplicity of mathematical characters of which the book necessarily consists, we cannot help expressing a wish that an extensive sale may remunerate the author for the time, labour, and expense, which he must have incurred in its publication.

The Power of Faith Exemplified in the Life and Writings of the late Mrs. Isabella Graham, of New York, 8vo. 7s. 6d. New York printed: London reprinted. Seely, 1816.

Accident alone has caused us to delay noticing this interesting volume of fe-
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male Biography. Mrs. Graham was a lady of considerable acquirements, who having realized an independence by the honourable employment of teaching young ladies, devoted the remainder of her days to active benevolence. Sober piety, and zeal directed by prudence, appear to have been the prominent features in her character; and her decease was considered as a public loss at New York.

The Sunday Lecturer, or Fifty-two Sermons, addressed to youth; selected and abridged from the writings of approved authors, and adapted to the use of families and schools; with questions for examination. By Anne Lee, 12mo. price 7s. Law and Whittaker, London, 1817.

If the rising generation be not wiser and better than their ancestors, most unquestionably it will not be for want of the means of instruction. Since the late benevolent Mrs. Trimmer devoted her talents to the amusement and information of youth, books for their use have been multiplied in almost every branch of literature. Mrs. Lee has directed her attention to their religious improvement, and has made the present judicious selection, not with the view of superseding other and more excellent works, but with a hope of being favourably received whenever the frequent perusal of the latter may render a greater variety desirable. While she has carefully avoided every sentiment of a controversial nature, she has sedulously endeavoured to inculcate in her pages those peculiar truths of the Christian Religion; which distinguish it from every other system of faith, and which every protestant church has ever considered of the greatest importance. The discourses are not sufficiently long to weary the juvenile mind; and they treat on such topics as are calculated to arrest their attention. The short questions at the end of the volume are designed to be answered from memory by the pupil, after the perusal of each sermon, and seem to be well adapted to fix the attention and impress on the mind the principal truths inculcated in the Discourse.

An Easy, Natural, and Rational Mode of Teaching and Acquiring the French Language, on a plan entirely new; in which the Anomalies and Irregularities of Verbs are clearly demonstrated and reduced to Rule. The whole deduced from the Philosophy of Language and an Analysis of the Human Mind. By William Henry Pybus. 8vo. 8s. Baldwin, Cradock and Joy London, 1816.

It has of late years fallen to our lot, as Panoramists, to notice so great a number of elementary works on the French language, each advancing strong, and in many instances, just pretensions to public notice; that we hailed the publication of this volume with some degree of doubt as to its practicability, well knowing that there is no royal road to learning. On this account we have scrutinized Mr. Pybus's Grammar with more than ordinary attention, and in justice to him we must say, that his work possesses very strong claims to approbation. His table of *sounds*, by which to enable the pupil to acquire a correct pronunciation, is singularly useful; and by his mode of classifying the French Verbs, Mr. P. has rendered that most difficult and laborious part of French Grammar, perfectly clear and intelligible. We think he has most decisively shewn that every verb may be submitted to one form of conjugation, a circumstance (we believe) hitherto considered almost impracticable.

The first part of this Grammar is entirely original, as also are the "tables of sentences;" which, by their perspicuous arrangement and combinations, shew with what facility the most important phrases for *useful conversation* may be learned, while the pleasing method by which they are acquired, cannot fail strongly to impress them upon the memory.

The preceding remarks will shew that we think very highly of the grammar before us; and it is no small commendation of it, that it has received the decided approbation of those who are best qualified to form a just estimation of its merits. The suggestions, contained in the earlier part of the volume, for teaching history and geography,

though not perfectly novel, are not unworthy the attention of teachers.

Introduction to English Composition and Elocution, in four Parts. By John Carey, L. L. D. 12mo. 5s. bound. Law and Whittaker, London. 1817.

Dr. Carey has so long been known as a learned and able teacher of youth, that any work proceeding from his pen can scarcely fail of meeting with a favourable reception. The volume now under consideration consists of four parts; viz. 1. Select Fables of Æsop, modernized and moralized in a series of instructive tales, calculated both as reading lessons and as subjects for narration; 2. Skeletons of those tales, with leading questions and hints, designed to guide and assist them in recomposing them; 3. Poetic Reading made easy by means of metrical notes to each line; and 4. an Appendix of select prose.

The compilation appears to us, to be made with great judgment; its moral tendency is unexceptionably excellent; and, when we add that Dr. C. has used it with success in his own academy, we apprehend that few teachers will hesitate to adopt it. The preface contains some useful hints for employing the book to the best advantage.

A New and Complete Master-Key to Francis Walkingham's Tutor's Assistant, in which every rule, case, and question is inserted at length, and each sum properly stated and worked in full; so that all the figures may be seen at one view. By C. Pearson, Arithmetician and Accountant. Vol. I. 12mo. 5s. Nichols, &c. London. 1816.

This work is particularly designed for schoolmasters, and those who practice private tuition. Of Walkingham's Tutor's Assistant, to which Mr. Pearson has provided "a New and Complete Key," the multiplied editions that have been printed, sufficiently attest the utility, as well as the esteem in which it is held. In the arduous work he assigned to himself, it is but justice to Mr. P. to say, that he appears to have acquitted himself with accuracy and with ability.

Evening Hours; a Collection of Original Poems, f. cap. 8vo. 5s. 6d. Chappell, London. 1817.

This very pleasing volume is confessedly the production of a juvenile writer. Waving those apologies, which would neither interest the reader nor be creditable to the taste of the writer, he submits these effusions of his leisure hours to the attention of those, who too generous to scrutinize for faults, and ever willing to make the most favourable allowances for the blemishes they discover, are delighted, with even the attempt to please, and applaud where only the outline of genius is perceptible.

With such an appeal to our tribunal, we must be severe critics indeed were we to condemn this 'outline of genius'; but we have been much gratified while perusing this unassuming volume, whose author has taken for his model the poets of the Augustan age of the British muse, — unquestionably the best example which he could imitate. The longest piece is an epistle from Abelard to Eloisa, evidently designed as a counterpart to Pope's celebrated epistle from Eloisa to Abelard. Although it does not possess all that poetical fire, that passionate picturesque imagery, and pathetic exclamation which so irresistibly attract the mind in Pope's epistle from Eloisa; yet our young poet has executed his arduous undertaking in a style, that is above mediocrity. The conflict of piety and passion in the breast of Abelard is well delineated, and the versification flows with a considerable degree of smoothness.

The smaller pieces in this collection, though for the most part of a plaintive cast, are very pleasing, and the versification in general, is correct. One or two inaccuracies, however, presented themselves to our notice; thus, in page 1. we have *laid* for *lain*; in p. 63 *learn* is put for *teach*. We mention these petty errors, satisfied that they will be corrected in a future edition. We had marked some passages for insertion, which want of space compels us to omit; but, in a succeeding number, we propose to transplant one or two of our author's smaller pieces to our poetical parterre, for the gratification of our readers.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ANTIQUITIES.

Delineations of the celebrated City of Pompeii, consisting of forty picturesque views, from drawings made in the year 1817. By Major Cockburn. The plates are etched by Pinelli, of Rome, and will be finished by W. B. Cooke. Printed uniformly with Stuart's Athens, in folio.

ARTS: FINE.

Twelve beautiful plates, to illustrate the smaller editions of the Book of Common Prayer, from designs by Richard Westall, Esq. R. A. will be published early in the present month.

A very beautiful and interesting work is announced for publication, the first number of which will appear on the 31st of January, 1818, to be continued monthly, and intitled *Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*. The plates will be engraved in the line manner by the first artists, among whom are Milton, Woolnoth, Lewis, &c. from drawings by Mr. J. P. Neale, whose work on Westminster Abbey, exhibits some of the finest specimens of the graphic art. Each number will contain six highly finished engravings, accompanied by full descriptions of the seats they represent, so that the work will form a complete history and delineation of the principal mansions in the United Kingdom.

In February next, 1818, will be published, dedicated by permission to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, *Peak Scenery*, being the first of a series of excursions in Derbyshire. By E. Rhodes, of Sheffield.

This work, which is intended to form one of the most elegant topographical productions of the British Press, will be beautifully printed in demy and royal quarto, and will be accompanied with engravings, finely executed by Messrs. W. B. and G. Cooke, from drawings by F. L. Chantrey, A. R. A. *by whom they have been presented to the author as a token of friendship, and a mark of his attachment to his native county.*

At the particular solicitations of a few individuals, fifty copies only will be published in imperial quarto, with proof impressions of the plates, on India paper, price £3 each; royal quarto, £1 14s.; demy quarto, £1 4s.

BIOGRAPHY.

An account of the life and writings of the late John Erskine of Carnock, D. D. one of the Ministers of the Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. By Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. In 8vo.

Wm. O'Regan, Esq. Barrister, has in the press, in an octavo volume, memoirs of the legal, literary and political life of the late Rt. Hon. J. P. Curran.

In the press and speedily will be published, the second edition corrected and enlarged, of memoirs of the life and writings of John Calvin. By John Mackenzie.

BOTANY.

Dr. R. J. Thornton, will soon publish, the *Juvenile Botanist's Companion*, or *Complete Guide to the Vegetable Kingdom*.

CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Accum has in the press, a second edition of his *Chemical Amusement*, comprising 160 curious and instructive experiments in Chemistry, which may be performed with safety in the closet, and the exhibition of which does not require the aid of complicated or costly instruments. The work will be illustrated with plates engraved by Lowry.

DRAMA.

The *Comedies of Aristophanes*. Translated from the Greek, with numerous illustrative notes. By Thomas Mitchell, A. M. late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 3 vols. 8vo.

The *Plays and Poems of James Shirley*, now first collected and chronologically arranged, and the text carefully collated and restored, By William Gifford, Esq. printed uniformly with Massinger and Ben Jonson. 6 vols. 8vo.

The *Dramatic Works* complete, with the Poems, &c. of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. To which will be prefixed an essay on the life and genius of the author. By Thomas Moore, Esq. author of *Lalla Rookh*. 4 vols. 8vo.

On the 1st of January, 1818, will be published, most carefully and beautifully printed, in 8vo. on wove hot-pressed paper, *Teatro Espanol*, Number 1. This selection will comprise the most esteemed plays of Lope de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Terso de Molina, Moreta, Roxas, Solis; which will be followed by recent writers, as Moratin, Cruz y-Cano, &c. The whole illustrated by an historical account of the Spanish Drama, and biographical sketches of the authors.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

The *Clerical Guide*, or *Ecclesiastical Directory*; containing a complete register of the Prelates and other dignitaries of the church; a list of all the benefices in England and Wales, arranged alphabetically

in their several counties, dioceses, arch-deaconries, &c. the names of their respective incumbents; the population of the parishes, value of the livings; names of the patrons, &c. &c. And an appendix, containing alphabetical lists of those benefices which are in the patronages of the crown, the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and other public bodies. In a large volume octavo, closely printed on royal paper.

Instructions for the use of Candidates for Holy Orders, and of the Parochial Clergy, as to ordination, licences, institutions, collations, induction, dispensations; with acts of parliament relating to the residence of the clergy and maintenance of curates; and to Mortgages in cases of buildings and repairs; and also to exchanges of parsonage houses and glebe lands: with the forms to be used. By Christopher Hodgson, Secretary to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

EDUCATION.

Shortly will be published, *Scientific Tables*; or, the *Juvenile Student's Classical Guide to the Sciences*.

HISTORY.

View of the State of Europe during the middle ages. By Henry Hallam, Esq. 2 vols. 4to.

MEDICINE.

Dr. Armstrong, of Sunderland, has in the press, a work on *Scarlet Fever*, *Measles*, *Consumption*, &c. and his volume on *Typhus Fever* is reprinting with considerable additions.

MISCELLANIES.

A statement is about to be published of some late proceedings relative to the General Baptist Church, at Nottingham.

In the press, *Duthuevin*; or, the *Visit to Paris*. By a lady sometime resident in France.

Remarks, moral, practical, and facetious, selected from the writings of the late Wm. Hutton, Esq. of Birmingham, will appear in a few days.

*Cantabrigienses Graduat*i; or, an alphabetical list of those persons who have taken their Degrees at the University of Cambridge, from 1659 to the present time. A new edition of this work, in one large octavo volume.

Speedily will be published, in royal 4to. *Letters* from the Hon. Hor. Walpole to George Montagu, Esq. from the year 1736, to 1770. now first published from the originals in the possession of the editor.

To be published by Mr. Murray, on the third Saturday in January, 1818, and continued monthly, the first number of a *New Periodical Journal*, the object of which will be to convey to the public a great variety of new, original, and interesting mat-

ter; and, by a methodical arrangement of all inventions in the arts, discoveries in the sciences, and novelties in literature, to enable the reader to keep pace with the progress of human knowledge. To be printed uniformly with the Quarterly Review. The price, by the year, will be £2 2s.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

A system of Mechanical Philosophy, by the late John Robison, LL. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. With notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the physical sciences. By David Brewster, LL. D. F. R. S. E. In 4 vols. 8vo. with numerous plates.

The Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland: being a complete natural history of all the shells which have been found to inhabit Great Britain and its islands, arranged according to the Linnean method. Illustrated by figures of every shell hitherto discovered, drawn from nature. By Thomas Brown, Esq. Fellow of the Linnean Society, &c. &c.

Zoological Elements; or, an introduction to the natural history of the animal kingdom. Illustrated by fourteen plates drawn from nature. By Thomas Brown, Esq. Fellow of the Linnean Society, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

Northanger Abbey, and Persuasion: by the author of *Pride and Prejudice*, *Mansfield Park*, &c. 4 vols. 12mo.

Rob Roy, a novel. By the author of *Waverley*, &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

Women; or, *Pour et Contre*: a tale. By the author of *Bertram*, a tragedy. In 3 vols. 12mo.

Mrs. Peck, authoress of some esteemed works of imagination, is about to publish a *National Tale*, founded on some extraordinary facts in the History of Ireland, during the seventh century. It is dedicated to the Duchess of Wellington.

PHILOLOGY.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language; in which the words are deduced from their originals, explained in their different senses, and authorised by the names of the writers in whose works they occur. Abridged from the quarto edition by the author, John Jamieson, D.D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the American Antiquarian Society. In 8vo.

A copious Greek Grammar. By Augustus Matthiae, Doctor in Philosophy, Director of the Gymnasium, and Librarian of the Ducal Library at Altenburg; trans-

lated into English, from the German, by the late Rev. E. V. Blomfield, M. A. Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 2 vols. 8vo.

POETRY.

The Fourth and Last Canto of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, with considerable notes, comprising observations upon Society, Literature, &c. made during his travels and residence abroad. By the Right Hon. Lord Byron. 8vo.

The Rev. J. Hunt, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. is preparing for the press, a translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*.

The selected beauties of British Poetry, with lives of the Poets, and critical dissertations To which will be prefixed, an Essay on English Poetry. By Thomas Campbell, Esq. author of the *Pleasures of Hope*. 5 vols. post 8vo.

Mr. Cornelius Webb will soon publish, in a small volume, the *Reverie*, with songs, sonnets, and other poems.

Mr. W. C. Harvey, is printing in an octavo volume, *Sensibility, the Stranger*, and other poems.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Captain M'Konochie, Royal Navy, is preparing for the press, a summary view of the statistics and existing commerce of the principal shores of the Pacific Ocean, with a detail of the most prominent advantages which would seem connected with the establishment of a central colony within its limits. To this Captain M. proposes to subjoin particulars of a plan for facilitating generally the communication between the whole Southern Hemisphere and the Northern or Atlantic ports: with a review of the consequences, political and commercial, which would seem connected with the adoption of this proposal.

THEOLOGY.

A Series of Sermons on various subjects of doctrine and practice. By the Rev. G. Mathew, A.M. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol, alternate morning preacher at the Parish Church of St. James's, Westminster, alternate evening preacher at the Magdalen Hospital, and Vicar of Greenwich. In 2 vols. 8vo.

The Rev. Daniel Tyerman, of Newport, has in the press, a volume of *Essays on the Wisdom of God*.

TOPOGRAPHY.

On the 1st of January, 1818, will be published, No. 1, of a new work, to be comprised in 36 monthly numbers, each to contain at least eight engravings and 36 pages of letter-press, price 2s. 6d. each, duodecimo, or 4s. in octavo, with proof impressions of the plates, entitled, *Excursions*.

sions through the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; comprising brief historical and topographical delineations of the City of Norwich, and every town and village; together with descriptions of the residences of the nobility and gentry, remains of antiquity, and every other most interesting object of curiosity. Forming a complete guide for the traveller and tourist through the three counties. Illustrated by three hundred engravings. Each county will be complete in 12 numbers, and form a distinct work.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea, and the great Loo Choo Island, in the Japan Sea, in H. M. S. *Lyra*. By Capt. Basil Hall, R. N. F. R. S. With eight coloured engravings, after drawings by Havell. 4to.

The narrative of Captain Tuckey; the journal of Professor Smith; and miscellaneous observations on a Voyage of Discovery up the river Zaire or Congo in South Africa. With an introduction, explanatory of the motives and objects of the expedition, with biographical notices of the unfortunate sufferers. Printed in 4to. uniformly with Park, Barrow, Adams, and Riley's travels in Africa, and accompanied with a chart of the river, several engraved views, numerous wood-cuts, and plates of new and interesting objects of natural history. Published under the direction of John Barrow, Esq. F. R. S.

Travels in Syria. By J. L. Burckhardt; with maps, plates, &c. 4to.

Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan. By John Macdonald Kenneir, Esq. 8vo.

A picturesque tour of Italy, in illustration of, and with references to, the text of Addison, Moore, Eustace, and Forsyth. From drawings taken on the spot during the years 1816 and 1817. By James Hake-will Arch. Engraved by G. Cooke, Pyc, Scott, Milton, Hollis, Landseer, Fittler, Middiman, Moses, &c. Imperial 4to.

The work will be completed in about fifteen parts, the first of which will be published on the 1st of February.

Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary, with some account of Vienna during the Congress. By Richard Bright, M. D. In 4to. with numerous engravings.

Lieut.-Col. Johnson is preparing for publication, a narrative of an overland journey from India, in 1817, through Persia, Armenia, Russia, &c.

A walk through Switzerland, in September 1817, is printing in a duodecimo volume.

Rome, Naples, and Florence, in 1817,

in an octavo volume, is printing both in English and French.

SALES OF LIBRARIES.

Mr. Sotheby will have the honour to submit to the public the following collections during the present season, beside those noticed in our last number pp. 427, 428.

1. The small but very interesting collection of highly finished drawings and sketches of the late Henry Stebbing, Esq. consisting of highly finished drawings of objects in natural history, with accounts and descriptions, by himself, chiefly consisting of insects, with microscopic dissections of the various parts, and of animals with anatomical proportions, &c. likewise finished views and sketches in England and Wales, made in various tours; also his original notes and readings in the Holy Scriptures, &c. &c.

2. The entire and very valuable stock of Mr. De Boffe, bookseller, retiring from business.

3. The Persian, Hindustani, Arabic, Sanscrit, Zend, and other manuscripts and printed books, the property of the late Hon. Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Uwins will deliver the introductory Lecture to his Spring Course on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Friday, the 30th of January, at 7 o'clock in the evening precisely, at his house, No. 1, Thavies Inn, Holborn. The Lectures will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hour, until the conclusion of the course, which will be about the end of April.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

ANATOMY.

Physiological Lectures; exhibiting a general view of Mr. Hunter's Physiology, and of his researches in comparative anatomy, delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in the year 1817. By John Abernethy, F. R. S. &c. 8vo. 8s.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of Winchester. By Mr. Britton, with 30 engravings, is just published. It comprises an original investigation into the early establishment and progress of christianity in the south western parts of the island, i.e. among the West Saxons. An Essay on the Origin and Architectural styles of the present cathedral, and a description of that edifice. An account of its various and splendid monuments. Bio-

graphical anecdotes of the Bishops, &c. with ample graphic illustrations of the architecture and sculpture of the church. The latter are chiefly engraved by J. and H. Le Keux, from drawings by Edward Blore. The volume is dedicated by permission, to the late Princess Charlotte, whose character and loss are noticed in the preface. In its historical and architectural relations, the Cathedral of Winchester presents more attraction than any other edifice in England, and the author appears to have taken much pains to elucidate the one and illustrate the other.

Mr. Britton's first number of illustrations of York Cathedral, is also published, with six engravings, by the two Le Keux's, Scott, &c. from drawings by Mackenzie and Blore.

CRITICISM.

Shakspeare and his times, including the biography of the poet; criticism on his genius and writings; a disquisition on the object of his sonnets; a new chronology of his plays; and a history of the manners, customs, and amusements, superstitions, poetry, and elegant literature of his age. By Nathan Drake, M.D. author of *Literary Hours*, and of *Essays on Periodical Literature*. With two plates, 4to. 2 vols. £5 5s. large paper £7 7s.

EDUCATION.

Book-keeping by single entry; containing the most approved and simple method of keeping a tradesman's accounts; with a copious collection of practical examples; at once serving to facilitate a ready calculation in business, and exemplify the practice of book-keeping: intended as a supplement to *Walkingame's Arithmetic*; by the editor of that popular work. In 12mo. price 1s.

Remarks on a Course of Education, designed to prepare the youthful mind for a career of honour, patriotism and philanthropy. By Thomas Myers, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

HORTICULTURE.

The transactions of the Horticultural Society of London. Vol. II. Part 6, 4to. £1 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

The *Encyclopædia Edinensis*, a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and miscellaneous literature, to be completed in 6 vols. 4to. with 180 plates. By James Millar, M.D. vol II. Part I. 4to. 8s.

Puckle's Club; a new edition, now first illustrated by elegant engravings on wood, from original designs by Thurston. These embellishments, which are executed by

the first rate artists, are upward of 50 in number. In royal 8vo. £1 1s. boards.

* * A few copies are printed on imperial drawing paper, with the cuts mounted on Chinese paper, price two pounds five shillings.

Farmer's Magazine, No. 72, price 3s.

The Quarterly Review, No. XXXIV. In 8vo. price 6s.

The Edinburgh Magazine, and Literary Miscellany; a new series of the Scots Magazine. For November, 1817. In 8vo. price 2s.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, No. VIII. for November, 1817. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A narrative of the case of Miss Margaret McAvoy; with an account of some optical experiments connected with it. By Thomas Renwick, M.D. 4to. 10s. 6d. boards.

Evening Amusements; or, the Beauties of the Heavens displayed; in which several striking appearances to be observed in various evenings in the heavens during the year 1818 are described. By Wm. Frend, Esq. M.A. 12mo. 3s. boards.

Encyclopædia Londinensis, vol. 15. 4to.

A Synoptical Catalogue of British Birds, intended to identify the species mentioned by different names in several catalogues already extant. Forming a book of reference to observations in British Ornithology. By Thomas Forster, F.L.S. Corresp. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sciences at Philadelphia, &c. &c. 8vo. 3s.

Anecdotes respecting Cranbourn Chase, with a very concise account of it; together with the amusements it afforded our ancestors in the days of yore. By Wm. Chafin, Clerk. 8vo. 4s.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Naturalist's Journal. By the Hon. Daines Barrington. Oblong 4to. 5s. sewed.

The Meteorologist's Annual Assistant in keeping a diary of the weather; or, register of the state of the barometer, thermometer, wind, &c. and fall of rain. Folio, price 3s. sewed.

An Introduction to the Study of Geology; with occasional remarks on the truth of the mosaic account of the creation and the deluge. By Joseph Sutcliffe, M.A. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The story of Clarissa; in two parts. 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

Rosabella; or, a Mother's Marriage. 5 vols. 12mo. £1 10s. boards.

Manners: a novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s. boards.

The Quakers; a tale. By Elizabeth B. Lester. 12mo. 6s. boards.

The History of Elsmere and Rosa: an

Episode, The merry matter written by John Mathers; the grave by a solid gentleman 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. boards.

Mandeville; a tale of the seventeenth century in England. By William Godwin, 3 vols. 12mo. £1 1s. boards.

PHILOLOGY.

An Introduction to the Study of German Grammar: with practical exercises. By Peter Edmund Laurent, Member of the University of Paris, and Teacher of the modern languages in Oxford. 12mo. 5s. boards.

POETRY.

The Hours; a poem, in four idylls. By Henry Hudson, Esq. fcap. 8vo. 7s. boards.

A Monody to the memory of the Princess Charlotte Augusta. By the author of Evening Hours. 2s.

An Epicedium, sacred to the memory of the amiable and much lamented Princess Charlotte Augusta. By Richard Hatt. 8vo. with a portrait, 3s. 6d. without it 1s.

THEOLOGY.

The Unitarian Refuted; or, the divinity of Christ and the doctrine of the Holy Trinity plainly proved from copious texts of scripture, accompanied with notes selected from the New Family Bible. By the Rev. G. A. Baker, M. A. 8vo. 5s.

God is love the most pure, my prayer, and my contemplation; freely translated from the original of M. D'Eckharthausen, with suitable alterations and additions; and including a companion to the altar. By Johnson Grant, M. A. Minister of Kentish Town Chapel. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Bible, not the Bible Society; being an attempt to point out that mode of disseminating the scriptures, which would most effectually conduce to the security of the established church, and the peace of the United Kingdom. By the Rev. W. Phelan, Fellow of Trinity College, 8vo. 4s.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Glankeen, on Sunday the 16th of November, 1817, occasioned by the lamented death of H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales. By the Hon. and Rev. Richard Boyle Bernard, A. M. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Harrow on the Hill, on Sunday, November 9, 1817, on the sudden and lamented death of H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte. By J. W. Cunningham, A. M. 1s. 6d.

The Warning Voice; a sermon preached on occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte, at Charlotte Street Chapel, Pimlico, on Wednesday, November 19, 1817. By Weeden Butler, A. M. Rector of Woolston Magna, Bucks; formerly of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, occasioned by the lamented death of H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales, preached at the church of the United Parishes of Christ Church and St. Leonard, Foster Lane, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1817. By the Rev. S. Crowther, M. A. 1s.

The Vanity of Human Expectations! a Tribute of Respect to the beloved memory of the Princess Charlotte of Wales; delivered at Worship Street, Finsbury Square, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1817. With an appendix on the original accession of the Hanoverian Family. By John Evans, A. M. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Londina Illustrata. Nos. XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, of this work, price 8s. or on large paper 10s. 6d. each.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the manuscript journals of modern travellers in those countries. Edited by Robert Walpole, A. M. 4to. £3 3s. bds. with plates.

History of a six weeks' tour through a part of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland; with letters descriptive of a sail round the Lake of Geneva, and of the glaciers of Chamouni. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

RECENTLY IMPORTED.

1. By Mr. Boosey, Broad Street, Royal Exchange, Almanach de Gotha, for 1818, price 7s. 6d.; and other German Almanacks and Taschenbucher, many of them with beautiful engravings and music; among them are Becker's Taschenbuch, Kotzebue Almanach Dramatischer Spiele, La Motte Fonques Frauentaschenbuch, Minerva, &c. &c.

2. By Messrs. Bossange and Masson, Great Marlborough Street.

Auger, Lettres de Madame de Maintenon, précédées de sa vie, et augmentées de notes historiques sur plusieurs personnages célèbres du Siècle de Louis XIV. 3 vols. 8vo. £1 14s.

Richer, Théâtre du Monde, où, par des exemples tirés des Auteurs Anciens et Modernes, les vertus et les vices sont mis en opposition, 4 vols. 8vo. £2.

Picard, Son Théâtre, 6 vols. 8vo. £3.

Racine, ses œuvres complètes, avec les variantes et les imitations des auteurs Grecs et Latins, publiées par Petitot. Très belle édition sur papier vélin, 5 vols. 8vo. Paris. £3.

Essai Historique et critique sur la nation Française; ses causes, ses résultats, avec les portraits des hommes les plus célèbres, seconde édition, revue et augmentée du gouvernement Consulaire et du Règne de Napoleon, 5 vols. 8vo. Paris, £1 10s.

Foreign

Foreign Literary Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

Map of Europe, very large, abandoned.

It might have been thought that all the Sovereigns of Europe united, who were able to beat Buonaparte, might have ensured by their power and patronage, the publication of a Map of that quarter of the globe in which their dominions lay; and yet, it seems by the event, that when art is in question, even Royal encouragement may fail. In the year 1815, the Austrian Major General Lorriot, had completed a map of Europe on no less than thirty sheets. He proposed to publish it by subscription, and at the head of his list stood the names of the Emperor and the Monarchs then at Vienna. Nothing could appear more flattering; but, after all, the support was found unequal to the expenses, and the design was laid aside for a more practicable undertaking. The work is now reduced to a map in four sheets, extra large paper, and is lately published at Vienna, price 18 florins.

Lyceum of various Nations and Languages.

At Carlowitz, in Syrmia, is established an Illyrian Lyceum, which, by the last Report, contained in the sixth class 18, in the fifth class 30, in the fourth class 20, in the third class 35, in the second class 38, and in the first class 28, in all 169 students. The greater part of these youths are of the Servian nation, and profess the Greek religion; but among them are some Germans, Slovachians, and Wallachians, of which some are Catholics and some Protestants.

This mixture of nations imparts a certain peculiarity of mixture to the languages in which instruction is communicated; some sciences are taught in the Servian language, others in Latin, and others in German. The religious principles are taught in Slavonian, as being the language of the Greek church; and also in the Servian dialect.

The Director of this Lyceum is Dr. George Charles Rusny, Professor of Philosophy, Mathematics, and Natural Sciences. The other Professors are either Hungarians, Greeks, or Slavonians.

FRANCE.

Scientific Institutions united.

We have had occasion to report the union of several institutions established in favour of those liberal studies which do honour to the people that patronizes them.

VOL. VII. No. 40. *Lit. Pan. N. S. Jan. 1.*

We ought not to omit the information that in the spring of the present year the *Four Academies*, which had been established separately, were formed into one body, under the presidency of Comte Pastoret. They held an annual sitting April 24, the day of the restoration of the King to his country. The President opened the sitting by a discourse explanatory of the motives and objects of this consolidation of talent and learning. After which, M. Raoul Rochette, in the name of the *Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres*, read a dissertation on the advantages of Erudition. M. Bossuet, who succeeded, offered in the name of the *Academy of Sciences*, a sketch of the progress of the French Marine. The *Academy of the Fine Arts*, was represented by M. Girodet, who spoke on the principles of originality in the Arts of Design. And M. le Comte de Fontanes concluded the sitting by rehearsing, or rather declaiming, An Ode on the Violation of the Tombs at St. Denis, as a specimen of the talents cultivated by the Poetic department of Taste and Genius, in modern France.

War in Russia in 1812.

Though sufficient details to fill all Europe with terror, and for the greater part with mourning, of what had befallen the invaders of Russia in the year 1812, were in general circulation, and though somewhat approaching the truth, was unwarily disclosed by the principal culprit, in the famous twenty-ninth bulletin: yet, much remained behind untold, and indeed not to be told, while the possibility of Napoleon's return to power could be imagined. Among the works published since his removal to a place of security, it is understood that the "Letters on the War in Russia, by the Chevalier L. V. de Puisbusque," contains much information on this subject. M. de Puisbusque occupied a very important charge, in the city of Smolensko, after the capture of that city by the French. In this station he had an opportunity of obtaining information on all that passed. His statements are new, not such as are already before the public, and they are most afflicting to every heart susceptible to the claims of humanity. They display in most dreadfully gloomy colours the distress of the troops, who were shut up within those walls. He adds 1. interesting particulars of the situation of the French in Moscow, and on the disastrous retreat from that capital; these he derived from his correspondence with various officers in that army, and from personal communications. 2. Striking details of the distresses which

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followed the evacuation of Smolensko; and on his own captivity; during which being sent to Petersburg, he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with that metropolis, with the character of its inhabitants, with those of Russia and Poland, in general, and with other subjects of interest and record.

Journal for French Jews.

A short time ago we gave notice of a Journal published at Berlin, for the benefit of the German Jews; another, we presume of the same description, is announced for the benefit of the Jews in France, under the title of *The French Israelite*. It is intended to be moral and literary; to be conducted by a society of literary men, Jews, no doubt; and to appear monthly. We have no knowledge of any similar journal in a course of publication, among ourselves; but, we should suppose, that we have in England, Jews rich enough to support it, and able to conduct it.

Panorama of Domestic Interiors.

The happy application by Le Sage, in his *Diable Boiteux*, of a conception not precisely within the verge of probability, has been much admired; but, a hint susceptible of a more than equally extensive application, and at the same time much more within the scope of credibility, has been taken by a writer at Paris, who has entitled his work the *Panorama of certain Houses in Paris, seen in the Interior*. The idea may be turned to very good account; not merely by shewing the difference between appearances and reality, in life; but, by enforcing warnings and cautions against so much as entering certain houses, which are neither more nor less than decoys and traps, where most who are caught, pay for their release with their property, their reputation, their morals, and some, with their lives.

Among other applications of the title *Panorama*, it was to be expected that a *Panorama of England* should appear in France:—such a work is published, by Charles Malo, member of several academies; but we know not how far his literary or titular honours may prove security for his knowledge or impartiality, as we have not seen his work. We understand, however, that he proposes to continue the subject, which will afford him several volumes.

Macbeth, in pantomime.

We remember when the Opera House in the Haymarket, derived from Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, a scenic representation, which was attended with this singular cir-

cumstance, that not one of the actors—neither the hero himself, nor his lady, nor the ghost, nor the witches, could pronounce his name correctly;—it was *Mac-a-bet-a*, with the greater part;—*Mac-e-beet*, with some;—and *Mac-e!-bet-ch!* with others. The thing was pompous; but, the broken enunciation was fatal. Whether it is with unfigined gratification we now announce that *Macbeth* has been *done* into a pantomime, of three acts, at Paris, we must leave our readers to divine. Nor has one effort exhausted French genius on this stupendous subject. It has further furnished a rival piece, in the form of a melo drama, in three acts, also. The pantomime is called—*Macbeth; or the Witches of the Wilds*: the melo-drama is entitled *The Visions of Macbeth; or the Scotch Witch*.

GERMANY.

Russian History; on a good plan.

The History of Russia, of which one volume is published by J. J. Ewers, at Dorpat, printed at the University press, promises to be an interesting performance. It comprises the history of the reign of Wladimir, the first Great Duke who professed Christianity. The account of each reign is accompanied by separate chapters, explaining the exterior relations of the empire, the national constitution, legislation, administration, the civil condition of the empire and people, the state of industry and occupation, of the arts, sciences, &c. together with the more remarkable customs, manners and prevailing opinions. The whole cannot but deserve attention.

Science in England compared.

The *Isis*, or Encyclopedical Journal, published at Jena, 1817, presents its readers, from time to time, with a view of the progress of natural science and philosophic knowledge in England; which it takes occasion to compare, pretty fully, with the progress of the same liberal studies in Germany. We are glad to see our country take the lead in such matters, and become the object of comparison. It is at the same time, honourable, and beneficial for England; as it contributes to maintain and support that reputation, on which depends much of that influence which so strongly excites the envy and jealousy of our rivals.

HOLLAND.

Gas from Turf: economy.

The principle of obtaining illuminating from gas, that is to say, from the inflammable vapour contained in matters susceptible of being burnt, has received a new development in the instance of turf, by means of a new apparatus invented by M. Co-

ningk, a preacher, of the Dutch church, at Amsterdam. His experiments were made in May last, in the presence of a Committee named by the Royal Institution of Sciences, and by the Governor of the provinces of North Holland and Antwerp. This apparatus has been found more simple, and therefore not so costly as those constructed in London; while the quantity of light obtained has been greater. The object of obtaining light from turf must be very great in Holland; but, moreover, this instrument, if really more simple, might furnish a hint, to those applied to the purpose of procuring light from coal.

ITALY.

Additional Fragments of Cicero found.

M. Niebuhr, a Prussian, Counsellor of state, reports the discovery, in the Vatican Library at Rome, of the fragments of Cicero's Orations for M. Fonteius and C. Rabirius (*perduellionis reo*) which have hitherto been given up as lost. He means to publish them at Rome, with additions belonging to the ninety-first book of Livy, and others belonging to Seneca.

If we are not mistaken, M. Niebuhr is son of Carsten Niebuhr, the famous traveller into Egypt and Arabia. He has lately published a life of his father, in one volume, Kiel, 1817. It is printed under the inspection of the Academic Library.

Geological Studies.

In the month of April, 1814, Mount Antelao, one of the highest mountains of the then department of the Piave, crumbled and fell down, in what may properly enough be called ruins. These ruins overwhelmed the two villages of Taoleu and Marcana, with all their inhabitants. This disaster was deeply afflicting; but the event afforded an opportunity not to be lost by a geologist. Sig. Tommaso Antonio Catullo, examined these ruins with the eye of a scientific man, and published an account of them under the title of *Lettera Mineralogica*, &c. which has reached several editions: the fourth or fifth is now published at Verona.

Cathedral almost finished.

"Church work," has passed into a proverb for a slow, endless, undertaking. If proofs of the accuracy of this were wanting, we might appeal to the instance of the Cathedral of Milan; an edifice, begun in the year 1385, and if nothing prevents, likely to be finished very shortly. This structure was planned by John Galeas Visconti. That prince gave to the intended building a quarry of proper stone, not far from the Great Lake, by which, with the

addition of certain canals, the blocks were brought by water carriage. The first conception of the edifice was in the Gothic style; but the celebrated Pellegrini gave another, in a later age, which departed from that style—much as our famous Inigo Jones attached a Corinthian colonade to the Old Cathedral of St Paul's, London, a gothic structure. Pellegrini's plans were, followed, unhappily enough. In spite of the persevering zeal of some, and the rich presents made by others, the work languished at intervals. Before the revolution, there remained of all these gifts but about £3,000 of revenue, and the work was almost abandoned. Buonaparte ordered its continuation. In 1813 the portico was finished; and the sides wanted little, but some additional ornaments. The works are still continued under the direction of Sig. Soavo and Amati, who possibly, may enjoy the glory of terminating this time and patience-consuming labour.

We hope it will bear in some conspicuous part of its front the inscription

BEGUN A.D. 1385, FINISHED 1818.

Ancient Labours: Modern Industry.

POMPEII.

From the extent and magnitude—we might say magnificence, of some of the works projected and announced on the subject of Pompeii, it is clear that our countrymen, who since the peace have visited that ancient city, have attached an interest and importance to its remains, much exceeding what previous reports had given reason to expect. In fact, it is an instance of the resurrection of a city, such as it was in the first century of Christianity. It was covered with ashes, (probably water was mixed with them,) rising and rolling from the Crater of Vesuvius. For many ages, the upper walls of the houses appeared above the soil, so slightly was it covered in some places.—The researches made here, have now for their object, the clearing of the whole city, and its walls, which is partly accomplished.

In the course of the last four years, the extent of the excavations is much enlarged; a whole quarter of the city is cleared, with another gate of entrance. In a few years more, the whole of the town will be brought to light, and Pompeii will revive from the tomb, in which it has been enclosed during almost eighteen centuries. Every thing remains as left by the Romans, its late masters. Every thing denotes their customs and habitudes. It may be said, that we live with them; that we use their furniture; that we eat at their tables; that we inspect their decorations; that we read

their manuscripts. An intelligent traveller lately spent some hours in watching the progress of the labourers employed. They threw clods of clotted ashes into wheelbarrows, for the purpose of being carried away. They opened on the wall of a house painted in fresco. Little by little appeared prettily painted devices, representing Bacchantes and boy Cupids. The continued labour, by clearing the apartments, brought to light a charmingly elegant Bronze, a Candelabrum, in the form of a tree, resting in a vase of the same metal, the fruits of which formed lamps, with projections for holding the wicks. By the side of this bronze was found a Bust of Marius.—These labours are continued till the approach of night obliges the workmen to cease.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Beyond Pompeii, the fields no longer shew the effects of the ravages caused by eruptions of Vesuvius. Nature, in all her freshness, young, beautiful, and vigorous, intermingles olive-trees, mulberry-trees, vines, and orange-trees. The plain of Sorrentum is, perhaps, the only part of the kingdom of Naples, in which the action of an enlightened and lively industry may be distinguished. In this highly-favoured country, the peasants had attempted, with great success, to extend the cultivation of Cotton. It had previously been followed at Naples; but, till within a few years, they had been accustomed to produce no more than was required by local and limited consumption. When the Continental System was in vigour, the value of the product was enhanced, and additional grounds were brought under this kind of cultivation.—Taking advantage of their soil and climate, the farmers furnished in 1812, not less than 600,000 bales of Cotton to the manufactures of the Continent. To introduce this article among the regular *courses* of crops, was an object of much consideration; for, already were those courses filled with indispensable articles, according to the established economy of the country. They continued, therefore, to begin their course with maize, for which they manured the land; corn followed; then beans, immediately after harvest. This plant being destined for the purpose of feeding cattle during winter, was quickly consumed; and the soil was prepared for receiving the cotton-seed, about the month of May. The same Autumn as the cotton was gathered, corn was repeated; to which succeeded the purple-flowered trefoil: melons followed on the trefoil; and pulse of some kind, planted immediately as the melons had

been gathered, occupied the ground till the following Spring:—so that, in *five years*, the agriculturist obtained *eight crops*.—These prepared the ground, each for the succeeding; and perhaps the principles of fertility cannot be better combined. Whether some of our colonies may not take a hint from this industry, must be left to themselves: in most places, more may be done than is done, under judicious management.

At a very few miles' distance from the plains of Sorrentum, distinguished by its fertility, (which ends at Salerno,) begins a *Maremma*, or country afflicted with a pestilential air. An unhappy quality, frequent on the shores of the Mediterranean; but rare on those of the Adriatic gulf. On entering these districts, the highways lose themselves in the turfs of the commons:—the property of the soil is in the hands of a few proprietors, and the whole has the aspect of a desert; yet here rise majestic oaks, aloes, and cypresses: the soil is rich; and vegetation is thriving. Scattered ruins seen from time to time, some Roman, some Gothic, are enveloped in fig trees: and among these vestiges stray now and then, shepherds armed with lances, who watch the motions of their flocks. No solid residence affords them shelter; a few huts of reeds are all their resort; and silence reigns around, both day and night.

PÆSTUM.

After long perseverance in these unwholesome plains, the horizon presents to the traveller's observation, indications of solitary edifices, long respected by time.—These enlarge as the spectator approaches, and disclose massive colonnades and regular forms. They are the three temples of Pæstum, and are usually the termination of travellers' excursions. Of all the ruins extant in Italy, these temples are the most ancient, and the most awful: they date from a period of which we know so little, that we describe it as the heroic ages.—Certainly civilization was in no decrpid state, when those unknown nations who built the Cyclopean walls, in Italy, as well as in Greece, perhaps, at the same time, raised in Egypt the wonderful pyramids, and the avenues of sphinxes. Those people have left behind them, proofs of inconceivable skill; though now they serve only to shelter a few straggling buffaloes. Their colonnades have defied the effects of ages, and will long defy them:—who, then, and what, were they?

History gives us some light on the inhabitants of Pompeii, and on the fate of their city; on the city, of whatever description,

connected with the temples of Pæstum, it is silent. These three edifices, placed on a line, were neither so placed by accident, nor were they erected without design:—but, what was that design, and to gratify whom they were built, we know not.—Could they be erected by any but a powerful people? Would a powerful people inhabit countries so dangerous to the health of their citizens? Have these countries become dangerous since their former inhabitants were ejected, perhaps destroyed? Were they once flourishing, populous, rich, polite, learned, and ingenious? How many questions multiply upon us! to which the only answer is that of these forsaken plains—a dead silence. Equally expressive the silence of Pompeii and that of Pæstum.—Here we see the marks and evidences of civilized life, of busy traffic, of learned leisure, of military ardour, of scenic amusement, but no inhabitant: none to answer a question; none to explain a single particular. And there we contemplate temples, raised, no doubt, to be thronged, to be adorned, to witness libations and hecatombs, —but priests and people have disappeared; the festive rites have ceased; the assembled multitudes have left no representative:—all we know, is—here was Pæstum; as all we knew before, was—here was Pompeii.

WIRTEMBERGH.

Universities united.

The King of Wirtemberg has united the Catholic University of Eiltwangen, very lately founded by his father, the late King Frederick, to the Protestant University of Tübingen.

And further, it is under consideration to unite the Catholic University of Friburgh, in the Brisgaw, to that of Heidelberg.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF A BURMAN PRIEST.

The following curious account of the Funeral Ceremonies of a Poongee, or Burman Priest, was written by Mr. Felix Carey, who resides at Rangoon, and was an eye witness of the scenes which he describes. It was communicated to the Asiatic Society by his father Dr. Carey, and is to be found in the 12th volume of their "Researches."

The man whose funeral ceremonies I am going to describe, died about two years ago. After the death of a *Poongee*, the body is embalmed in the following manner. First, the intestines are taken out, after which the body is filled with spices of different kinds, and the opening sewed up. A

layer of wax is then laid all over the body, so as to prevent the admission of air; upon that is put a layer composed of lac and some other ingredients, and the whole covered over with leaf gold. The body of this person was stretched out at full length, with the arms laid over the breast. When one of these people dies, the body is thus prepared at the house where he died. After about twelve months, the corpse is removed to a house built for that purpose, where it is kept a year or two longer, till the Poongees order it to be burnt. At one of these places I saw the body of this man, about a month before it was taken out for the purpose of being destroyed. It was then placed upon a stage, which was in a house made like one of their *Kuims*,* rising in a conical form, and about thirty feet in height. The stage was made of bamboos and wood, and the house which contained it was covered with paper, and over laid with leaf gold. By the side of this stage lay the coffin in which the body was to be carried out; this also was over laid with gold, and ornamented with several figures, designed to represent death in a variety of forms. In the court yard, two large four-wheeled carriages were preparing, one to carry the coffin, and the other the stage with its apparatus. The carriage in which the corpse was to be drawn had another stage built upon it, similar to the one in the house, only it was larger, and fixed upon an elephant, made in a kneeling posture.

When the time for the ceremony approached, the principal people of every street were commanded each to prepare a rocket, and an image (the shape of some animal,) to which the rocket was to be fired. Besides these large rockets, a great number of smaller ones was also prepared, as well as other fire-works. The Burman new year began either on the 13th or 14th of April, I do not exactly remember which, when the festival celebrated by sprinkling of water commenced, which would have continued six or seven days had not the viceroy put a stop to it to admit of the burning of the *Telapoy*. On the 17th, the figures to which the rockets were to be fastened were drawn in procession round the town; and from this day to the end of the ceremony, all the people of the town and its vicinity, both male and female, were compelled to assist. The figures were drawn in procession, one after the other, in the following order; first, six or eight flags

A sort of Colleges, where instruction is given to any one who wishes for it; but the members are subject to a discipline not very different from that of a monastery.

were carried, these were followed by a number of dancing boys and girls, then the carriages with the figures, some drawn by boys, and others by bullocks, followed; and after them went a number of young women dancing and singing, with an older woman between each row, to keep them in order. Women were never known to attend such processions before, but this was done in consequence of a particular order from the viceroy. On this occasion even the wives and daughters of the principal officers of government were obliged to dance, some with umbrellas held over them, and others under an awning large enough to shade forty or fifty persons, and supported by six or eight men; last of all followed the men in like manner, singing, clapping their hands and dancing, with two men between each row to keep them in order.

The people of each street attended their own carriages, and in this manner proceeded round the town, one company after another. The figures were very large, much larger than the animals they were intended to represent. Some of them were representations of buffaloes, others of bulls, lions, bears, elephants, horses, or men. There were not less than thirty of a very large size, about thirty feet in height, and a great number of smaller ones.

The next day was spent in drawing the body of the *Poonjee* in his carriage, backwards and forwards, or rather in pulling against each other. All the people, being divided into two parties, drew the corpse, from the place where it formerly was, to an extensive valley, near the hill where it was to be burnt. In the front of the valley the viceroy had a temporary house erected, from which he could view the whole shew. Four cables were fastened to the axle-tree of the carriage, two each way; these were held by the people, who every now and then uttered a loud shout and pulled both ways at the same time. That day neither party gained any advantage over the other, till near evening, when one of the cables broke, and the opposite party gained the victory.

The following day they discharged the large rockets. Early in the morning they carried all the figures and their rockets from the town, and each of these figures was fixed upon a carriage of four wheels, and the rockets were secured by rattan loops, to strong ropes, which passed between the feet of the animal, so that when discharged, they, sliding on the ropes, ran along the ground. Some of these rockets were from seven to eight feet in length, and from three to four in circumference, made of strong timber, and secured by

iron hoops, and rattan lashings. The last of them, when discharged, ran over a boy of ten or twelve years old, who died in a few minutes; three or four grown-up persons were also much hurt. Towards evening a great number of fire-works were discharged, which made a very fine appearance.

The next day was the time appointed for blowing up the corpse. On this occasion, a quarrel arose between the two parties who had pulled the former day; the party which had been unsuccessful insisting that the cables had been cut, and not broken, by the opposite party; they, therefore presented a petition to the viceroy, requesting that they might have another trial at pulling. This was granted, upon which, having procured four new European cables, from the ships in the harbour, they recommenced their trial of strength; however, the party which had been victorious before, won again, and broke the cables of the other. The unsuccessful party was not yet satisfied, but insisted on another trial of strength, the following day. This day neither party obtained the victory, upon which the viceroy issued an order to stop the contest, and to burn the *Telapoy* the next day, which was accordingly done.

That day the corpse was burnt in a temporary house, erected for that purpose, in the shape of a *Kuim*, with a stage in it upon which the coffin was set to be burnt. This was performed with small rockets, fixed upon ropes with rings of rattan, so as to slide along them, from the top of a hill, to the coffin, which was placed on the top of another hill. The rockets being discharged, slid along the ropes, over the intermediate valley, to the coffin, which was set on fire by them, and, with its contents, quickly consumed.

The Gatherer.

No. XIV.

"I am but a gatherer and dealer in other men's stuff."

A plain Country Fellow.

This character by Bishop Earle, though written for the time of Queen Elizabeth, is equally descriptive, in many points, of the rustics of the present day.—"He is one who manures his ground well, but lets himself lye fallow and untilld. He has reason enough to do his business, and not enough to be idle or melancholy. He seems to have the punishment of

Nebuchadnezzar, for his conversation is among beasts, and his tallons none of the shortest, only he eats not grass, because he loves not sallets. His hand guides the plough and the plough his thoughts, and his ditch and land-mark is the very mound of his meditations. He expostulates with his oxen very understandingly, and speaks gee and ree better than English. His mind is not much distracted with objects, but if a good fat cow come in his way, he stands dumb and astonished, and though his haste be never so great, will fix here half an hour's contemplation. His habitation is some poor thatched roof, distinguished from his barn by the loopholes that let out smoke, which the rain had long since washed through, but from the double ceiling of bacon on the inside, which has hung there from his grandsire's time, and is yet to make rashers for posterity. His dinner is his other work, for he sweats at it as much as at his labour; he is a terrible fastner on a piece of beef, and you may hope to stave the guard off sooner.

His religion is a part of his copyhold which he takes from his landlord, and refers it wholly to his discretion: yet if he give him leave he is a good Christian to his power, (that is) comes to church in his best clothes, and sits there with his neighbours, where he is capable only of two prayers, for rain, and fair weather. He apprehends God's blessings only in a good year, or a fat pasture, and never praises him but on *good ground*. Sunday he esteems a day to make merry in, and thinks a bagpipe as essential to it as evening prayer, where he walks very solemnly after service with his hands coupled behind him, and censures the dancing of his parish. His compliment with his neighbour is a good thump on the back, and his salutation commonly some blunt curse.

He thinks nothing to be vices, but pride and ill husbandry, from which he will gravely dissuade the youth, and has some thrifty hob-nail proverbs to clout his discourse. He is a uiggard all the week, except only market day, where, if his corn sell well, he thinks he may drink with a good conscience. He is sensible of no calamity but the burning a stack of corn or the overflowing of a meadow, and thinks Noah's flood the greatest plague that ever was, not because it drowned the world, but spoiled the grass. For death he is never troubled, and if he get in but his harvest before, let it come when it will he cares not.

Legal Anecdote.

My Lord Chancellor Elsmere, says Sir Francis Bacon, when he read a petition

which he disliked, would say, "What, you would have my hand to this now?" And the party of course answering "Yes," he would further say—"Well, so you shall; nay, you shall have both my hands to it!" when, with *both* his hands he tore the obnoxious petition into pieces.

The Large Lie and the Little Lie.

A merchant was going through a slave-market one day and happened to see a broker holding a boy by the ear for sale, and calling out who will purchase a youth accomplished, sensible, learned and faithful, for one hundred Dirhums? 'Why, my good Sir,' said the merchant, 'I suspect you must be crazy, for if your boy possess the qualities you mention, he is worth a thousand Dirhums.' 'O' said the broker, 'you see him shining and take him for silver, but if you were acquainted with his failing, you would probably find him copper.' 'Pray what is his failing,' said the merchant, 'and what do you think the cause of it?' 'He tells every year,' said the broker, 'a great lie and a little lie, and each of these I consider as a very serious evil.' 'Pooh pooh!' said the merchant, 'I look upon this as a mere trifle.' He accordingly purchased the boy and took him into his service, and finding him expert and skilful in duty, placed him at the head of all his servants. But it happened some time after, that the merchant accompanied by some of his friends went out to his garden, and sent the boy home about sunset to bring him his ass, but the boy as soon as he approached his master's house rent his clothes and threw dust upon his head and exclaimed, 'O alas, alas, my master! the lord of my bounty!'—The merchant's wife concluded from his appearance that some misfortune had happened to him, and said 'alas, my boy, what is the meaning of this outcry?' 'Ah!' replied he, 'the roof of the house has fallen in upon my master and crushed him to pieces with all the other merchants.' The wives of the merchants who happened to be invited there by the lady of the house, as soon as they heard the report of the slave beat their faces in despair, and began to run towards the garden, but the boy got before them and entered it tearing his clothes like a frantic person and throwing dust on his head, in the same manner as he had done before the women. The merchants surprised at his appearance asked the cause of his distress. 'Ah! I believe,' he replied, 'a spark of fire escaped from the hands of one of the maid-servants and has set fire to your house, and I do not think there is a single child that has not been burned to death, nay not one even of the maid-

servants, nor one of your wives.' The merchants hearing this ran out all distracted, one weeping for his sister and wife, the other for the daughter of his relation, but when they got about half way home, both parties met on the road, and every one saw his friend safe, and discovered that the whole was a trick played upon them by the lying valet. 'What has tempted you,' said his master, 'to this act?' 'Do you not know,' replied the boy, 'that I was bound to tell you every year a great lie and a little one?' 'Well,' said the merchant, 'and under what class must I place the present? Is this the large lie or the little one?' 'O this is the little lie,' replied the boy, 'the large one you shall have bye and bye!' 'This little lie,' said the merchant, 'will answer my purpose. I now give you your liberty, so set off, and find some other person of more consequence to practise your large lie upon.'

Learned Women.

One of Daniel De Foe's projects was an academy for the education of women. Of the effects of education on females, and the evils resulting from the want of it, he expresses his opinion in the following terms:—

"A well-bred woman and well taught, furnished with the additional accomplishments of knowledge and behaviour, is a creature without comparison. Her society is the emblem of sublimer enjoyments, her person is angelic, and her conversation heavenly. She is all softness and sweetness; peace, love, wit, and delight. She is every way suitable to the sublimest wish; and the man that has such a one to his portion has nothing to do but rejoice in her and be thankful. On the other hand, suppose her to be the same woman, and deprived of the benefit of education, and it follows thus:—If her temper be good, want of education makes her soft and easy; her wit, for want of teaching, renders her impertinent and talkative; her knowledge, for want of judgment and experience, makes her fanciful and whimsical. If her temper be bad, want of breeding makes her worse; and she grows haughty, insolent, and loud. If she be passionate, want of manners makes her a termagant and a scold, which is much as one with a lunatic. If she be proud, want of discretion (which is still ill-breeding) makes her conceited, fantastic, and ridiculous, and from these she degenerates to be turbulent, clamorous, noisy and nasty."

A High House.

A French ambassador, who was a very tall man, received an appointment to the

court of James I. After his introduction, the King asked Lord Bacon what he thought of him—"he appears," said the philosopher, "like a very high house, the upper story of which is generally worst finished."

Poor Jack.

It was at Portsmouth-point that the poor child of a dissolute and profligate sailor importuned his unhappy father for some bread, when the abandoned wretch, in a fit of intoxication, it is supposed, spurned him from him with his foot, and he fell into the sea, where he disappeared, and was thought to be drowned. The hand of Providence was, however, his protection. By clinging to a raft he floated till he was picked up by a vessel then under weigh. The child could only tell them his name was *Jack*, but the humanity of the crew led them to take care of him. Poor Jack, as he grew up, was promoted to wait on the officers, received instruction easily, was quick and steady, and served in some actions. In the last year he was appointed to the care of the wounded seamen. Jack had previously also formed an acquaintance with some religious sailors, and became truly pious. His notice was therefore naturally attracted to a wounded sailor with a Bible under his pillow, and who, approaching his end, presented it to the lad, telling him it was the instrument of his conversion. One thing, however, weighed heavily on his conscience—he had been guilty of the murder of his child. He then related the circumstance above referred to, and Jack recognized in the dying sailor his own father. It is needless to attempt, as it is impossible to describe, the scene of mutual joy, affection, and gratitude to heaven, which now took place. After the death of his father Jack returned to land, left the nautical profession, and in the course of years became a dissenting minister.

This story, of course, drew tears of joy and sympathy from all who heard it when first related, which was at a meeting of a Bible Society, in or near London: and the narrator closed, bowing to the Chair, in these impressive words—"I, Sir, am Poon Jack!"

Rustic Life in the time of Elizabeth.

It would appear, from the cottage to the palace, good eating was as much cultivated in the days of Elizabeth, as it has been in any subsequent period; and the rites of hospitality, more especially in the country, were observed with a frequency and cordiality which a further progress in civilization has rather tended to check than to increase.

Of the larder of the cottager and the shepherd, and of the hospitality of the farmers, a pretty accurate idea may be acquired from the simple yet beautiful strains of an old pastoral bard of Elizabeth's days, who, describing a nobleman, fatigued by the chase, the heat of the weather, and long fasting, adds that he—

Did house him in a peakish graunge,
Within a forest great :

Wheare, knowne, and welcom'd as the place
And persons might afforde,
Browne bread, whig, bacon, curds, and milke,
Were set him on the borde:

A cushion made of lists, a stoole
Half backed with a houppe,
Were brought him, and he sitteth down
Besides a sorry coupee.

The poor old couple wish't their bread
Were wheat, their whig were perry,
Their bacon beefe, their milke and curds,
Weare cream, to make him mery.

First Introduction of Carpets.

So lately as the twelfth century it was deemed an article of great luxury to have the floors covered even with *straw*, and it is mentioned as an instance of the haughty Becket's splendid style of living, that his sumptuous apartments were every day in the winter, strewed with clean straw or hay, and in summer with green rushes or boughs. There is scarcely an old play, which has not some allusion either to straw or rushes (the latter oftenest) as a covering for floors. The carpet manufacture is said to have been introduced into France from Persia in the reign of Henry the 4th. The art was brought to London in 1750, by two men who quitted France in disgust, and came here to find employment. This they obtained from the late Mr. Moore, who risking a considerable expense, succeeded in establishing this very important and useful manufacture, and by his ingenuity and perseverance, it was brought to a high degree of perfection.

Beautiful Eclipse.

From a journal kept in China, in the year 1814, we extract the following account of an eclipse which happened on the 17th of July in that year.

July 17, 1814.—At Tiffin, this day, I was disturbed by the knocking of gongs, and the hideous noise of Chinese music, as it is called; upon inquiring the cause of my servant, his answer was, "Eatee sun," which he explained by producing an almanack; and I then discovered he meant an eclipse; for though they can calculate the eclipses, they put them down under the old story, of a dragon endeavouring to swallow the sun. This eclipse began about 2 h. 30 m.

and ended about 4 P. M., it was with us total; the period of greatest darkness was about four minutes, and the middle, as near as I can judge, was 3 h. 14 m. apparent time; during these few minutes only a ring of white light was visible round the edge of the moon, which the naked eye could view without the least inconvenience, and consequently did not arise from any part of the sun's disk, as the instant the least portion of that became visible, it shot out a blaze of light much too brilliant for the eye to bear; some of the stars were visible, the bats came out, and the small birds appeared totally at a loss how to conduct themselves. It was a most beautiful sight.

THE BOA CONSTRICTOR.

The following interesting fact in Natural History, respecting this immense creature, we extract from Mr. M'Leod's very excellent "Narrative of a Voyage to the Yellow Sea, and along the Coast of Corea." Mr. M'L. was surgeon of H. M. late ship *Alceste*, which conveyed the late Embassy to China.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the *Cæsar*, two passengers of rather a singular nature, were put on board at Batavia, for a passage to England: the one a snake of that species called *Boa Constrictor*; the other, an *Ourang Outang*. The former (which only we shall notice) was somewhat small of his kind, being only about sixteen feet long, and of about eighteen inches in circumference; but his stomach was rather disproportionate to his size, as will presently appear. He was a native of Borneo, and was the property of a gentleman (now in England), who had two of the same sort; but, in their passage up to Batavia, one of them broke loose from his confinement, and very soon cleared the decks, as every body very civilly made way for him. Not being used to a ship, however, or taking, perhaps, the sea for a green field, he sprawled overboard, and was drowned. He is said not to have sunk immediately, but to have reared his head several times, and with it a considerable portion of his body, out of the sea. His companion, lately our shipmate, was brought safely on shore, and lodged in the court yard of Mr. Davidson's house at Ryswick, where he remained for some months, waiting for an opportunity of being conveyed home in some commodious ship sailing directly for England, and where he was likely to be carefully attended to. This opportunity offered in the *Cæsar*, and he was accordingly embarked on board of that ship with the rest of her numerous passengers.

During his stay at Ryswick he is said to have been usually entertained with a goat for dinner once in every three or four weeks, with occasionally a duck or a fowl, by way of a desert. He was brought on board shut up in a wooden crib or cage, the bars of which were sufficiently close to prevent his escape; and it had a sliding door, for the purpose of admitting the articles on which he was to subsist; the dimensions of the crib were about four feet high, and about five feet square; a space sufficiently large to allow him to coil himself round with ease. The live stock for his use during the passage, consisting of six goats of the ordinary size, were sent with him on board, five being considered as a fair allowance for as many months. At an early period of the voyage we had an exhibition of his talent in the way of eating, which was publicly performed on the quarter-deck, upon which he was brought. The sliding door being opened, one of the goats was thrust in, and the door of the cage shut. The poor goat, as if instantly aware of all the horrors of its perilous situation, immediately began to utter the most piercing and distressing cries, butting instinctively, at the same time, with its head towards the serpent, in self-defence.

The snake, which at first appeared scarcely to notice the poor animal, soon began to stir a little, and, turning his head in the direction of the goat, it at length fixed a deadly and malignant eye on the trembling victim, whose agony and terror seemed to increase; for, previous to the snake seizing its prey, it shook in every limb, but still continuing its unavailing show of attack, by butting at the serpent, who now became sufficiently animated to prepare for the banquet. The first operation was that of darting out his forked tongue, and at the same time rearing a little his head; then suddenly seizing the goat by the fore leg with his mouth, and throwing him down, he was encircled in an instant in his horrid folds. So quick, indeed, and so instantaneous was the act, that it was impossible for the eye to follow the rapid convulsion of his elongated body. It was not a regular *screw-like* turn that was formed, but resembling rather a knot, one part of the body overlaying the other, as if to add weight to the muscular pressure, the more effectually to crush his object. During this time he continued to grasp with his mouth, though it appeared an unnecessary precaution, that part of the animal which he had first seized. The poor goat, in the mean time, continued its feeble and *half-stiffed* cries for some minutes, but they soon became

more and more faint, and at last it expired. The snake, however, retained it for a considerable time in its grasp, after it was apparently motionless. He then began slowly and cautiously to unfold himself, till the goat fell dead from his monstrous embrace, when he began to prepare himself for the feast. Placing his mouth in front of the head of the dead animal, he commenced by lubricating with his saliva that part of the goat; and then taking its muzzle into his mouth, which had, and indeed always has, the appearance of a raw lacerated wound, he *sucked it in*, as far as the horns would allow. These protuberances opposed some little difficulty, not so much from their extent as from their points; however, they also in a very short time disappeared; that is to say, externally, but their progress was still to be traced very distinctly on the outside, threatening every moment to protrude through the skin. The victim had now descended as far as the shoulders, and it was an astonishing sight to observe the extraordinary action of the snake's muscles when stretched to such an unnatural extent—an extent which must have utterly destroyed all muscular power in any animal that was not, like itself, endowed with very peculiar faculties of expansion and action at the same time. When his head and neck had no other appearance than that of a serpent's skin, stuffed almost to bursting, still the workings of the muscles were evident; and his power of suction, as it is erroneously called, unabated; it was, in fact the effect of a contractile muscular power, assisted by two rows of strong hooked teeth. With all this he must be so formed as to be able to suspend, for a time, his respiration, for it is impossible to conceive that the process of breathing could be carried on while the mouth and throat were so completely stuffed and expanded by the body of the goat, and the lungs themselves (admitting the trachea to be ever so hard) compressed, as they must have been, by its passage downwards.

The whole operation of completely gorging the goat occupied about two hours and twenty minutes: at the end of which time, the tumefaction was confined to the middle part of the body, or stomach, the superior parts, which had been so much distended, having resumed their natural dimensions. He now coiled himself up again, and laid quietly in his usual torpid state for about three weeks or a month, when, his last meal appearing to be completely digested and dissolved, he was presented with another goat, which he devoured with equal facility. It would appear

that almost all he swallows is converted into nutrition, for a small quantity of calcareous matter (and that, perhaps, not a tenth part of the bones of the animal) with occasionally some of the hairs, seemed to compose his *general* feces;—and this may account for these animals being able to remain so long without a supply of food. He had more difficulty in killing a fowl than a larger animal, the former being too small for his grasp.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

From Calcutta and Madras Papers lately received, it appears that by the promptitude of the Company's Resident at Poonah, the probability of a Mahratta war was at once destroyed; and there was evidently no connexion, as supposed at first, between the movements in Cuttack and those in the Western Mahratta States. It may, perhaps, be found necessary to adopt some vigorous measures against the predatory hostilities of the Pindarrees, but from the effective state of our Indian army, any contest with them would soon be brought to a successful issue. The private letters, indeed, from Madras mention, that the natives in the interior continued refractory, but that it was hoped they would soon be subdued. We have little doubt that the next intelligence will announce the termination of the insurrection in Cuttack, and of the restoration of general tranquillity.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Pindarrees put to flight.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 26, 1817.

—The Commander in Chief has directed that the following report from Captain Ridge of the 4th Native Cavalry, to his immediate Commanding Officer, shall be published in General Orders, not only with the view of giving publicity to the applause which his Excellency bestows on Captain Ridge's conduct, but as furnishing a most encouraging example for the Army.

This affair, and the gallant exploit antecedently performed by Captain Caulfield

of the 5th Native Cavalry, evince what incalculable superiority is possessed by troops confident in their own discipline; while both instances show how much may be achieved by the determined bravery of even a handful of men. The disproportion on this latter occasion was so enormous, that an opportunity could not have been more completely fashioned by fortune for displaying the judicious and intrepid decision of the leader as well as the admirable courage of the Honourable Company's Troops, nor should the perseverance of the Squadron in the effort to overtake the Pindarrees be put out of view by the more brilliant circumstances of the final contest.—An exertion continued for 45 miles at this season, is a proof of both ardour and patience best to be appreciated by the lamented event, of its having actually caused the death of that most valuable Officer, Captain Howorth.

In expressing his praise of the zeal and energy manifested by Captain Ridge and Captain Caulfield, the Commander in Chief desires them to communicate to the Officers and men whom they commanded, His Excellency's warm approbation of their distinguished behaviour.

JAS. NICOL,

Adj't. Gen. of the Army.

To MAJOR ALLDIN,

Commanding, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Agreeable to your instructions on the 11th instant, I have the honour to report to you that I left Camp about a quarter past two p. m. and after marching about 16 miles at a trot and gallop the whole way, I came in sight of three gholes of Pindarrees, I should conceive of about 1,500 each, to whom I immediately gave pursuit, on which they separated and took different directions; but I am happy to say, after a chase of about 8 miles I had the good fortune to come up with a body of them, of whom about 250 were killed; the engagement occurred about half-past four p. m. the number of wounded it was impossible to ascertain. I had no sooner driven this body across the Bearme river, when another ghole was observed advancing on my right; those I pursued, but from the number of obstacles, such as deep ravines, and broken ground, could not come up with the main body, but about 50 or 60 stragglers were shot in the jungle where they had taken refuge; this body fled across the Bearme, at this time my horses were so fatigued, having been mounted from half past eight the preceding evening until half past 7 the following evening, during which

time we had marched 45 miles, and since having gone more than 24 miles in little more than two hours, I deemed it advisable to discontinue my pursuit and halt for a short time to refresh my men and horses.

—During this time the third body was observed advancing in my rear, these I kept off for a short time with my skirmishers, when I determined to make a third attack, which the enemy perceiving took flight in the direction the two abovementioned bodies had gone; at this time my horses were so much fatigued, that I could not have proceeded 2 miles with any prospect of success. I have particularly to regret the smallness of my force, for had I had 500 instead of 190 men, I have not the smallest hesitation to assert, that of the enemy which I conceived to amount to about 5000, the greatest part of whom would have been destroyed, as it will be perceived that it was impossible from my small force to detach any part to interrupt their retreat.

I am sorry to say my loss has been severe, particularly in horses; this I attribute to the dreadfully bad ground we had to pass over, not only in pursuit, but before we came in sight of the enemy; the whole of the fugitives after being driven across the Bearme, appeared to take the direction of Huttah.

I beg leave to express my satisfaction at the assistance I received from Lieutenant King in keeping the men together, as I had a great many recruits who had never before seen a shot fired, but whose eagerness to attack the enemy single, frequently caused them to quit the ranks: the conduct of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates afforded me the highest satisfaction; every individual is entitled to my warmest thanks for their gallant conduct on the afternoon of the 11th. I beg leave to inform you that Captain Kennedy, the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry, who was waiting for an escort to enable him to join his Regiment with the Nagpore Force, volunteered his services with the Squadron, and did me the honour of accompanying me throughout the afternoon of the 11th in pursuit of the Pindarrees, I feel the greatest pleasure in offering Captain Kennedy my warmest thanks for the assistance I received from his presence, and I shall ever remember the flattering compliment he paid the squadron I have the honour to command in accompanying it as a Volunteer.

I have now to perform the most painful part of my duty in reporting to you the melancholy fate of my lamented friend Captain H. Howorth of the 6th Regiment

Native Cavalry, whose zeal for the service induced him to volunteer to serve with the Squadron under my Command, notwithstanding the very bad state of health in which he then was; after accompanying me in the pursuit of the Pindarrees for some distance, he became so completely exhausted that he fell from his horse and expired on the spot in the arms of one of my Troopers.

I have now only to add that I hope the conduct of the European and Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates belonging to the Squadron of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry has merited your approbation.

I have, &c.

E. I. RIDGE, Capt. Lieut.

Com. Squadron 4th Regt. C.

P. S. I have the honour to enclose a Return of the killed and wounded.

Resistance of the Pykes.

From the following extracts of a letter from Cuttack, it will be seen with regret that the district of Khoordah continues in a disturbed state, owing to the obstinate resistance of the Pykes. It will be remarked that several of the rebels have been executed, which we trust will have a good effect in restoring order:—

June 3.—The party which I mentioned in my last, of the 29th ultimo, ordered from the 1st battalion 18th, to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's warning, was merely to escort a brigade of guns to Major Carter's detachment, employed in clearing the Gongparrah Pass, from whose force two companies and a couple of six-pounders have been detached towards Pooree, (Juggernaut), as reports prevail that the insurgents are assembling in that quarter. However, the destination of this said party is not known exactly; although we have every reason to believe that it is intended to reinforce Major Hamilton, in command of that post. The two companies of the 11th regiment under Captain Nicolson are now at Balcottee for the purpose of keeping up our communication with Cuttack, and that in consequence of these steps the inhabitants are returning in that quarter, with the sanction of the Pykes and under a promise of paying the revenue to them, or whatever power is most predominant.

May 30.—Last night we heard some shots in the jungle to the west of our camp, and at 4 o'clock this morning the insurgents set fire to the village of Muckden Persaud, close to our camp. Several bul-

lockmen were fired at from the jungle, about 8 o'clock, when going out for forage for their cattle, but no accident occurred. A letter from Pooree of the 29th mentions a party having marched out that day 10 miles in search of some rebels, but returned without firing a shot or seeing a man. A party from Captain Armstrong's force this morning attacked some of the rebels not far distant from his post at Baujepore, in or near a village belonging to the Dewan or his son, who it is supposed was at their head; but, as usual, after they fired a few shots from the jungle, they were off. Some grain was taken, and the following day a party was sent to burn the Dewan's house.

May 31.—Between seven and eight o'clock a continued fire was heard in the direction of the hills, which proved to be an attack on Capt. Lefevre's detachment, stationed at Khoordagur, at the foot of the hills, and on a small party of 20 men of his posted in the stockade up the pass, 8 of whom had just come down to cook; fortunately the escort with the dawk was just passing, and saved them from being cut up, together with Capt. Lefevre's getting together as many men as he could, and pursuing the party as far as possible. The rebels came close to a tank and some huts, and fired into his camp without wounding a man. One man was killed belonging to the rebels, who was an archer, and in all probability was obliged to come nearer than a person with a matchlock. Our party up the pass had 1 sepoy killed, and another dangerously wounded, who died shortly after being brought into our camp. The number of rebels were about 200, and their attack upon Capt. Lefevre was evidently with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the party stationed at the pass. Reports state, 4 or 5 others were shot, but carried off.

June 1.—A letter from the Magistrate of Cuttack intimates that the Pykes are laying waste the district in all quarters; that the insurrection is extending itself towards Balasore. A company of the 11th regiment left the camp this evening to join Major Carter's detachment at Gongparrah, the company of the 18th regiment being ordered to return.

June 2.—I think you would not be a little surprised to see, as we did this morning, the dawk escorted from Baujepore to this and back again by a Jemadar's party of 24 sepoys, although the distance does not exceed 5 miles. I fancy indeed this is not the only one, for other dawks are obliged to be escorted likewise. The Thanuah of

Gope, and it is said the only remaining salt works or Choukees on the Mahahud-dee, have been destroyed by the Pykes; it is reported that fresh outrages are committed daily by the Pykes from Coojung and other parts.

June 3.—Yesterday afternoon information was received of Major Carter having sent out a party the night before, who surrounded a village and took a Sirdar and 6 of the rebels; the former was ordered to be hanged yesterday, and I make no doubt but the others will be disposed of in like manner. We heard also that Lieutenant Pearson had succeeded in getting hold of two, some distance from Peeplee, where he is stationed with two companies; and orders have been sent, so report says, for their being hanged also. Lieutenant Herring has arrived in camp with the light company 2d battalion 18th regiment from Captain Armstrong's detachment at Baujepore.

It is impossible to say what effect an example of these rebels may have on the minds of the inhabitants; as to the Pykes there is no hope yet of their coming in, for they can always effect their retreat and keep out of the way in such extensive and thick jungles, if they wish, and at the same time, by their threats, prevent the inhabitants in this quarter from returning. Some villagers have been taken in the jungles, and say, that if they were to return, the Pykes would the first opportunity take off their heads.

Insurrection in Khoordah.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Camp at Rutterghur, the 17th June last.

All the divisions are perfectly equipped with ten days' supplies each, and plenty in depot to replenish as may be necessary. The following is the order of movement,—I believe, simultaneous, so as to rendezvous at Khoordah about the 20th, when I should suppose Sir G. will determine on his final arrangements for the season.

Lieutenant Colonel O'Halloran, with 9 Companies of the 1st Bat. 18th Regt. a Brigade of Guns, and the Detachment of the Body Guard, accompanied by the General and Staff, moved on the morning of the 15th, and making a westerly circuit, will penetrate Khoordah, from the North. Colonel Greene, with 5 Companies of the 30th, moves on the morning of the 18th from Cuttack direct on Khoordah by Saranhurh. Major Carter with 6 Companies and a Brigade of Guns marched on the morning of the 14th, proceeds south on

Juggernaut road as far as Balcotte, and thence wheels east for the same point. Captain Armstrong with 5 Companies and a Brigade of Guns leaves Peeplee, where he commanded, and falling down below Pooree (Jaggernaut), thence penetrates through the pass from that quarter. These are judicious dispositions—and if General Rumley shall co-operate by forward movements from the Lake, nothing can serve Jugoo and save his adherents;—as it is, he will no doubt fly, the door being open to Goomair, and no doubt take refuge there by the Mahratta States. It is the general opinion that not a shot will be fired, and that the Pikes and Villagers will be happy to return to their houses,—a Proclamation of amnesty is issued, and will do much.

This is our third march along the North Bank of the Mahanuddee and its refreshing stream; we are almost 23 miles west of Cuttack, and 18 N. of Khoordah, on which we incline to-morrow more direct. On the 15th we encamped at Berhampore, after a disagreeable trip over the heaviest sands of the river and broken grounds for nearly 7 miles.

The 16th, reached Kunderpore belonging to the Athguese Rajah—Country interesting—Hills close and low, the irregular jumble, if I may say so of them, with rocks, mangoe and bamboo clumps, forest and occasionally villages, made it a pleasing scene to the eye of a low land Bengallee. A little before coming to our ground we traversed a stockade erected in a pass formed by the projection of a hill to the steep bank of the river; it was made of upright beams well secured in the ground, 7 or 8 feet high, with a door in the centre. I am told it was raised by the Ath Rajah for the purpose of checking the rebels; but on the other hand it is rumoured that he and all the Gurjant Chiefs answered Jughundoo's application to join him. We can have also communications with you until Cuttack is taken!

17th. Took up our present ground on the bank of the river M. which we cross to-morrow morning.

The richness of this day's scenery is not to be described by me—suffice it to say, our road a very good one, wound through some of the most populous villages, luxuriant and beautiful tops skirts of wood of the finest trees—over a succession of gentle ascents and descents, cultivation all round, hills adjacent, numerous population, and every appearance that indicates peace and happiness. It belongs to the Baskee Rajah, who is also a Gurjant.

Latest intelligence from Khoordah.

Accounts from Khoordah to the 22d of July state, that the rainy season had set in

in that quarter. There has been no intermission, however, of military operations. Information had been received by Sir G. Martindell that Jughundoo and Krishna Chunder, had united together with their followers at a village called Kyapudda; in consequence of which a detachment under Captain Armstrong was directed to march against them, and on the 5th instant about 3 p. m. they arrived within sight of the enemy, posted on a plain surrounded by thick jungle. But no time was allowed for a steady attack. The insurgents after firing one volley from their matchlocks retreated precipitately; but not before a considerable number of them had fallen by a prompt discharge of our musketry. Captain Armstrong had followed with alacrity, but from the difficulties that opposed him at almost every step, trees having fallen and thrown across the narrow path to obstruct his progress, he could not overtake them. Four rebels were made prisoners, and hanged near the village of Kyapudda, which was afterwards burnt to the ground.

The Pykes, who were a sort of local militia, in the purgannah of Khoordah, are, it is said, disheartened, and begin to shew symptoms of returning allegiance. We understand that a great number of villagers have abandoned them, and have thrown themselves on the clemency of Government. Their forlorn condition, the uselessness of resistance, and the unfavourableness of the season, seem to have made a due impression on their minds.

A detachment of Madras Cavalry from the force under the command of General Rumley, in Ganjam, was daily expected at Khoordah.

Death of Vizier Ally.

He died in Fort William, where he remained confined for seventeen years, three months, and four days, on account of his treacherous murder of Mr. Cherry, and others at Benares. His age was only thirty-six. He was buried on the same day in Cassi Bagnun, adjoining the circular road, near the tomb of one of Tippoo Sultan's sons. His corpse, covered with an elegant green shawl, and placed under a canopy of state, was followed to the grave by four magistrates, and a great concourse of people.

Treaty with the Peishwa.—Fort William, July 10.—Discussions having occurred between the British Government and the Government of Poona, which threatened to shake the amity subsisting between the two states, the Governor General in Council has the satisfaction to announce the execution of a new Treaty between the Hon.

Company and his Highness the Prishwa, explaining and amending the Articles of the Treaty of Bassein, with the addition of certain provinces calculated to improve the alliance, and to promote and render permanent the harmony which both Governments are solicitous to maintain.

By command of his Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council.

July 5. J. ADAM, Act. Chief Sec. to Gov.

Tour of the Governor General.

His Excellency and suite left Calcutta on the 8th July, on a tour to the western provinces, having first appointed a Vice-President by the following order:—

Fort William, Public Department, July 8.—His Excellency the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, having nominated the Honourable N. B. Edmonstone to be Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, during his Lordship's absence from the Presidency; the Honourable N. B. Edmonstone has this day taken his seat accordingly, under the usual salute from the rampart of Fort William. By order of the Vice-President in Council, W. B. BAYLEY, Act. Chief Sec. to the Gov.

English Broad Cloth.

In the Government Gazette is a plan for increasing in India the consumption of English broad cloth. It is amongst other things proposed, that all natives admitted to the durbar of the Governor General should "be clothed in an uniform dress of superfine broad cloth;" and it is remarked, that a durbar, or levee, held once a month, would "gratify the wealthy natives, and assist most materially in introducing the wear of broad cloth in general use!"

CEYLON.

Emancipation of Slave Children.

The following document will be read with lively satisfaction by every friend of humanity, and reflects the highest honour on the distinguished character under whose government this concession of the Inhabitants of Ceylon, has taken place.

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

We His Majesty's loyal subjects, the Dutch Inhabitants, Burghers, and Native Casts of the Maritime Settlements in the Island of Ceylon, animated with sentiments of sincere and fervent Loyalty towards the person and Government of His

Majesty and your Royal Highness, and emulating the humane and disinterested spirit with which our fellow subjects in the United Kingdom have moved the Legislature in favour of that unfortunate Class of Beings, placed in the degraded condition of Slavery; beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with an humble tender of such tribute, on our parts, in furtherance of the same benevolent object, as our circumstances enable us to afford.

In Families long settled in this Island, of whatever Class, the Household Establishment is usually so much dependent on the Service of Slaves, that a general discharge of those persons would subject the Inhabitants to privations, losses and expense, such as ordinary prudence forbids us to encounter.—At the same time we have reason to know, that to great numbers of the persons now in our Houses in the character of Slaves, bred up under our roofs, supported for a course of years with kind and considerate treatment and comfortable subsistence, many of them far advanced in life, the greater part established in habits of attachment, a general Emancipation would withdraw the source of their support, without advancing their happiness, or improving their condition.

We therefore humbly incline, both in consideration to them and to ourselves, to adopt the principle sanctioned by the wisdom of British Legislation, of a gradual abolition; that which we beg leave to offer being indeed gradual in its progress, but in its issue certain and complete.

We respectfully and dutifully propose that the Era of future freedom to the Slaves of this Colony shall take its commencement on the auspicious occasion of your Royal Highness's Birth-Day, the 12th of August in the present year 1816. And we declare all Children born of our Slaves from that date inclusive to be free persons.

Some incidental provisions will be perceived to be necessary, with regard to the support and tutelage of these liberated Children during their tender years.—The leading articles of enactment which appear expedient for this purpose have already been indicated, in Resolutions conveyed by the Honourable the Chief Justice for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and we doubt not that these and such other Regulations as may be found calculated to place the intended measure on a footing of mutual comfort to the emancipated Slaves and their Masters, will be distinctly and favourably represented by His Excellency, and receive in substance the gracious ac-

ceptance and confirmation of your Royal Highness.

[List of subscribers to the Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for emancipating children born of slaves, after the 12th of August, 1816.

Here follows a list of names occupying several columns of the Gazette.]

BOMBAY.

Fortifications at Doosanah taken.

July 10.—Doosanah is situated on the right bank of the Borah river, in the province of Kandeish, and had been occupied by the Insurgents, who have lately thrown off their allegiance to the Court of Poonah. A detachment consisting of the 3d regiment of Native Cavalry, a battalion of the 22d regiment Native Infantry, and four galloper guns, with some Mysorean horse, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Scot, marched from Brigadier-General Doveton's camp on the 3d of July, for the purpose of dispersing any body of the Insurgents that might be found in arms. On the 9th July intelligence was received that a party of Arabs, who had been engaged in the siege of a neighbouring village, hearing of the approach of the British detachment, had retired into the fort and pettah of Doosanah, resolved on making resistance.

A little after sun-rise on the 10th, our troops crowned the heights in the vicinity of Doosanah, and were immediately fired upon by the garrison. The line was ordered to retire a few paces, and was thus completely sheltered by the swell of the ground. The Colonel proceeded to reconnoitre the works, which he did most minutely, and then decided upon the plan of attack. The troops were then permitted to refresh themselves, and this interval, was employed in converting the tent-poles into scaling-ladders. Every arrangement having been made, the troops at their posts, a flag of truce was sent towards the Pettah, but it was repeatedly fired upon. The signal of attack being given the four galloper guns were run up, so as to enfilade two paces of the Pattah wall; and also to keep down the fire from the Ghurry, on which there was placed a 3 and a 2-pounder, besides jinjels. After a few rounds the guns were advanced and the fire opened again; but the supply of ammunition being small, the infantry were ordered to escalate the wall, which they did in the most gallant manner, though much exposed to a very heavy fire from the Pettah and the Ghurry, whose walls were 46 feet in height. In half an hour the Pattah and three gates

were carried, and a couple of 6-pounders ready to be run up to the inner gate, when the Arabs demanded a parley, and after some delay capitulated; about 300 were marched prisoners to the British camp. The vivacity of the attack, the noise and the tolerable practice made by the guns, seem to have thrown the garrison into a panic. The outer gate of the Ghurry was excessively well flanked by loop-holes, and the ascent being by steps, many more lives must have been sacrificed in the attack. Even had this gate been forced open, an inner staircase led to a door placed at right angles to the outer, before an entrance could have been made into the interior of the Ghurry or Citadel. It was scarcely possible to have carried a gun up to this higher sort of door or wicket.

Our loss was trifling, considering the strength of the place; 5 sepoys were killed, or have died of their wounds; and 15 wounded; 2 horses killed, and 2 wounded.

Monument to Hon. J. Duncan.

A very beautiful monument has just been erected in St. Thomas's Church at this place, to the memory of the late Governor Duncan. It is the work of Mr. Bacon, and, from the chasteness of its design and the beauty of its execution, we think it fully equal to the most admired productions of that celebrated artist. It is placed in the corner of the Church corresponding with that in which Captain Hardinge's monument is erected. Its height is 14 feet, exclusive of the sub plinth; and the breadth of the base 6 feet 9 inches. The whole is composed of the most beautiful white marble, with the exceptions of the Doric border.

The principal design of the monument represents an urn on a pedestal under the shade of a Banyan tree. On the right of the Pedestal is seated a beautiful figure of justice, with her arm raised, inscribing on the urn the following words—

"He was a good Man and a just,"—

At her feet are two volumes inscribed "Malabar" and "Benares," and three scrolls marked "Judicial and Revenue," "Gwincow Treaty," and "Travancore Treaty." On the left of the pedestal is an erect figure of a Bhramin, 4 feet high, contemplating with pious reverence the urn of one who was so truly the Hindoo's friend.

Beneath this group and in front of the principal pedestal is the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF

THE HON. JONATHAN DUNCAN,

Governor of Bombay, from 1795 to 1811.

Recommended to that high office by his talents and integrity,

In the discharge of various important duties

In Bengal and Benares,

His purity and zeal for the public good, were equally conspicuous

During his long and upright administration at this Presidency,

With a generous disregard of personal interest.

His private life was adorned

By the most munificent acts of charity and friendship, to all classes of the community.

To the Natives, in particular, he was a friend and protector,

To whom they looked with unbounded confidence,

And never appealed in vain.

He was born at Wardhouse, in the county of Forfar, in Scotland, on the 15th May, 1756;

Came to India at the age of 16; and after 39 years of uninterrupted service,

Died at this place on the 11th August, 1811.

Beneath the inscription are two infants, supporting a scroll inscribed with the following words:—

Infanticide

abolished

in

Benares

and

Kattywar.

And at the base of the monument the following:—

Several of the British Inhabitants of Bombay

Justly appreciating his distinguished merit,

In public and private life,

Have raised this monument,

As a tribute of respect and esteem,

1817.

Joassmi Pirates.

The freebooters have re-commenced their operations without the Persian Gulph, and on this coast, (Bombay) and have succeeded in capturing one of the Honourable Company's armed Pattamas, the *Deria Dowlut*. This vessel was proceeding towards Poonbunder, and on the morning of the 5th or 6th of January, when off Dwaraka, being about one day and a half's sail from Porebunda, in twelve fathoms water, no land in sight, the weather being extremely hazy, she observed a large bugla (an Arabian boat) close under her lee, within musket shot, her sail lowered; the bugla on perceiving the Pattamar, immediately hoisted sail, and came close under her stern. On the Pattamar's shewing the Company's colours, the bugla fired a shot, which went over her, and then a second, and then a third at her; upon which, the Sirang of the *Deria Dowlut*, conceiving he

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could beat her off returned the fire, and the action continued with considerable briskness on both sides; but when the haze had somewhat cleared away, two more large piratical vessels were observed to be bearing down, being only about one mile distant. The only chance of escape now being in flight, all sail was made, and a running fight kept up for nearly three hours, till about eight o'clock, when the Sirang of the Pattamar received a severe wound, and was obliged to be carried below; in about half an hour after, his Tindal, on whom the command devolved, was killed by a musket shot in the stomach; the two other buglas having at this time closed, all three boarded the pattamar, and by force of numbers overpowered her brave but small crew, some jumped into the hold and others were forced to throw themselves overboard; those who remained on deck, were instantly massacred, and those who jumped overboard were spared, as they clung to the sides of the vessels. Out of a small crew of thirty-three men, seventeen were murdered, eight have been carried prisoners to Rasal Kima, and eight, being the wounded and sick, were put on shore on the coast of Meckran, and have since arrived here. The largest of the pirate vessels is described to be of about three hundred to four hundred candies burden carrying six carriage guns, apparently nine pounders, the other two vessels were but little inferior; they were full of men, having from one to two hundred men each, armed with swords, spears, and creeses.

The *Deria Dowlut* only mounted two twelve pounders, and three two-pound iron guns. The commander of the largest boat, or chief of that squadron was styled the Sultan of Rasal Kima. An expedition was fitting out at Bombay to proceed to Kasal Kima, the strong hold of the Pirates.

EASTERN ISLES.

Insurrection in Amboyna.

Serious disturbances have taken place in this Dutch settlement, and ere this, perhaps, the Amboynese are in complete possession of the Island.

Extract of a Letter from Amboyna, June 17.—On the 17th of May, the Commissioners of his Netherland Majesty at Amboyna, received a letter from the writer at Saparona, dated the 13th of that month; it was signed by Mrs. Vandenberg, the wife of the Resident. This communication, written in great haste, merely stated, that her husband, Mr. Vandenberg, had been seized at the Negree of Haria, or Porto, by the natives, and that she had a conse-

quence taken refuge in the fort; the letter finished by requesting that assistance might be sent from Amboyna without delay. Accordingly, on the morning of the 18th a party of European soldiers from the garrison, and of European sailors from the line of battle ships *Nassau* and *Admiral Eeers*, in all about 150 men, to which were added 50 Javeneze troops or upwards, making together a total of 200, or 210 men, including officers, left Fort Victoria, under the command of Major Batjes, for Saparona.

The small party went in boats furnished by the *Avaugka* or *Batoomira*, who, with the *Rajah Sing Soory*, accompanied the expedition; in the passage when off *Ha-woko*, they fell in with two or three *beram* prow, and taking the people composing the crew, for enemies, they forthwith shot five or six without the semblance of a trial; subsequent information has proved that these men were not foes to the Dutch Government.

The party arrived at Saparona on the 20th of May, and Major Batjes came to the determination of landing at that part of Saparona called the *Negree Teeauw*; the beach at *Teeauw* is rotten ground, covered with *salaro* trees, and amongst them the natives skulked with their muskets ready loaded; on approaching the shore they were fired at by the people of Saparona, who shewed themselves to be good marksmen, by killing a Lieutenant *Munter*, and wounding a Lieutenant *Schuldrus*, both of the *R. N.* in the boats: the whole party appear to have been in great confusion; the natives permitted them to advance without much resistance to a place called the *Kayleco*: they there made a stand, and firing from behind the trees, killed a number of sailors, and Major Batjes finding that nothing was to be done against a hidden enemy, who dealt destruction on every side, retreated precipitately; no people having been left to look after the boats, they had drifted off a little distance into deep water, and Major Batjes was shot in endeavouring to get to one of them. A party of European sailors, amounting to between 40 and 50, got into one of the *oraugks*, which swamped in consequence of its being overladen, and they were all drowned. Of the whole party sent to quell the insurrection, only two officers, a doctor, two midshipmen, and ten or twelve Europeans, reached the Residency of *Harookay* in safety. One of the officers, Lieutenant *Schuldrus*, is since dead, having been wounded in the boat,—he did not land.

It appears that the *Rajah of Sing Soory*

landed with a white flag upon a stick, with a hope that the rebels would listen to him; as he advanced, however, he was shot through the heart, from behind a *salaro* tree; his slave boy took up the body, and brought it unmolested to the beach, where a boat belonging to his master was in waiting; the crew expressed the most savage satisfaction when they saw the dead body of the *Rajah of Sing Soory*, and refused to take it into the boat, although pressed by the slave boy to do so; they seized their paddles, and vociferating execrations on the Dutch, made the best of their way to their own negree.

The causes assigned for this unhappy insurrection are—the paper money, requisitions of men for Java, the President ordering a woman to be flogged naked in the bazaar; his flogging the Lieutenant *Burgher* without just cause, his making the people furnish fish and sago gratis to the troops, and his trusting too much to Mr. *Orneck* his writer.

The names of the officers killed:—Major *Batjes* of the Engineers, Captain *Stalwan* of the Infantry, Lieutenant *Munter* of the *R. N.*, Lieutenant *De Young*, *R. N.*, Midshipmen *Anemah*, *R. N.*, *Lid de Jeud*, *R. N.*, Lieutenant *Schuldrus* wounded, since dead. The heads of the European officers and men have been stuck upon the ends of poles. It has been since ascertained that the natives killed the Resident, his wife and children, together with his writer Mr. *Orneck*, and that they were determined neither to give or receive quarter: they hoist the English flag!! and have already made two attempts against *Horwoka*, where there are 200 troops. With the exception of the *Negree Harooka* proper, the whole of the natives of *Harooka* have joined the people of Saparona; the whole of the inhabitants of *Hila* are likewise understood to be ready for revolt. The soldiers discharged from the English service are reported to be ringleaders; the burghers of Saparona likewise take an active part in the insurrection; the rebels are said to be greatly in want of ammunition, and have sent for supplies from *Ceram*, but it does not appear that the people of *Ceram* have joined the rebellion.

LEIPSIC MICHAELMAS FAIR.

A full account of this celebrated Mart, has appeared in a German Paper, from which we make the following extracts relative to British Commerce, as they contain

some hints which may be of use to the Merchant and Manufacturer.

In the chief manufacturing places of Saxony, great orders were received, and every where revived industry became active, particularly in the manufacture of fine articles of cotton prints, the finest woollens and lace. Even some prospect seemed to open here and there, for the linen manufactures paralyzed for a long time. The Brunswick summer fair, and the autumn fair of Frankfort, were looked upon as auspicious harbingers; and the latter in particular furnished the most favourable prognostics. From the middle of September rows of waggons covered the roads which have been established for the carriage of wares and merchandize from the east and north to Leipsic. Two weeks before the fair (a week before the usual time, owing to a mistake about the day of opening) Leipsic was full. The public was justified in expecting uncommon activity of business; and the event not only fulfilled the expectations which were entertained, but in some branches transcended any hopes which could have been formed. If we take into consideration the quantity of ready money expended on the spot, and the almost exhausting of the great magazines of some kinds of commodities, we must allow that this fair has been the most successful which has lately occurred. This success was evinced in the solidity of the transactions and the distinguished punctuality of the payments. There was no instance of inability to fulfil the conditions of the purchases heard of, except in a few unimportant failures in transactions about colonial produce or drugs. The merchants who attended on this occasion in such numbers, and with such means of purchase, looked out every where for patterns of the most costly nature, and of the newest and most elegant fashion, having the least weight in proportion to their value, and therefore best adapted for distant carriage. All the merchants, therefore, who had felt the pulse of the public, and brought to the fair articles suited to the taste of the times and the varying fashion, had reason to congratulate themselves on the extent of their sales. The wind even seemed to favour at the beginning the disposal of native productions. A settled east wind had retarded the arrival of the newest English calicos and printed cottons at Hamburgh for more than a week. The impatience of the northern purchasers was by this means confined to Saxon productions, which were calculated to allure them by new patterns and attractive colours (especially the amaranth). At the very beginning, many houses of Chemnitz (a manufacturing town of Saxony) did much business and received great orders in these articles. Many northern buyers found themselves disappointed in the prices when the newest English wares actually arrived, (three ship-loads of which were hurried on to Leipsic with redoubled speed before the rest), as they expected these prices would be as low as they had formerly been. But the Britons had now got quit of the refuse of their

warehouses; and with regard to their fresh productions, they had found a convenient market beyond the Atlantic. They, therefore, held up their good undamaged commodities at a high price, and thus induced many dealers to resort to continental wares (particularly the French and Swiss cottons), which were not inferior to the English in intrinsic value, and even surpassed them in the elegance of the pattern, and to take advantage of the opportunity offered them by making great purchases. If we nevertheless hear that the English wares were sold at reduced prices, and thereby were nearly thrown away, we shall find on closer examination that the English merchants merely allowed such reductions when they wished to disencumber themselves of their damaged or old-fashioned articles. The silk-manufacturers of Lyons and other parts met with a good market.

All woollen manufactures over which capricious fashion had waved her magic wand found in this fair an eager sale. Merinos under their various denominations were favourite articles, while, on the contrary, kerseymers and other articles of the kind, as well as common woollens, and whatever was not superfine, were little sought after, and disposed of with difficulty. The northern dealers frequently preferred the Saxon Merinos to the English. The latter have more gloss, but they are not so soft and kindly to the touch as the Saxon: for when made of unmixed English wool they have always a rough feel. The Saxon yarn, spun with the hand, excels in cloth that made by machinery. But spinning machines are now multiplying so much in Saxony as to excite some anxiety about those whom they will throw out of employment. The price of the best wools at the fair rose very high, and, according to their quality, were sold at from 35 to 40 rix dollars, mostly for Dutch and English account. Great business was done in leather, but very inconsiderable in linen. The speculative spirit of the British is desirous of introducing cotton instead of linen shirts. The Levant is overflowed with such articles, sold at the cheapest rate, and even disposed of in the ready-made form. The Spanish ports of Cadiz and Bilbao, formerly so well supplied with German linen, have long ago broken off all connexion with us. The Spanish dominions in South America appear for ever to have dissolved all connexion between themselves and the mother country, and to have their ports open only to British and West Indian commerce. In the United North American provinces linen manufactures have made unexpected progress. Flax we believe, is there used as the ballast of vessels. There was not wanting abundance of British iron wares at the Leipsic fair, but they were so high in price, like all the other products of British industry, that home products did not suffer by them. Few only can pay five rix-dollars, or a guinea, for their new snuffers, *on the improved principle*, as they call it, though provided with an apparatus to remove the snuff by a roller.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS
OF
Benevolence.

*Homo sum;
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

JAVA BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

This Institution which has been but recently established in Java, is founded upon the plan of the "African Institution" at home, and has for its object, the abolition of the very extensive Slave Trade still carried on in the Malayan seas. The dreadful evils arising from this traffic are depicted with great force by the Java Committee; and must add to the conviction already prevalent in this country, of the incurable injustice and desolating and barbarizing effects of such an iniquitous trade. Let us hope then, that the cordial and liberal sentiments which actuate the public mind in England will be as effective in relieving the sufferings of their fellow-creatures in this distant quarter, as in the regions of the West.

The following forcible and affecting statement is taken from the Appendix to the Report of the African Institution, to whose Secretary it was addressed by the Committee of the Java Benevolent Institution.

STATEMENT—MARCH 23, 1816.

The existence of an evil like the Slave Trade, in itself implies such an accumulation of human suffering, as to indicate the necessity of a Charitable Institution for its relief; but the progress of the calamity in these islands has been marked by some features unknown in Africa, and which have rendered this, if not so wide a theatre of misfortune, at least as complicated a scene of wretchedness and distress.

The varied population of this Archipelago exhibits ample proofs of early cultivation: and, although civilization has been more or less retarded, we may notice, in many of these interesting countries, the remnant of Institutions which belonged to once prosperous societies, and the existence of manners which such institutions have varied into all the shades of national character. It is thus that we distinguish, in the various portions of this great fa-

mily, the grave courtesy of the Sumatran the enterprising chivalry of the Boungese contrasted with the honest and ingenuous simplicity of the Javanese; and whatever vices or passions may have locally prevailed, these traits remain strongly and highly characterized.

The period at which the dawn of civilization first broke on these countries is too much obscured to enable us to trace their institutions always with accuracy. In Sumatra, the patriarchal form of government seems to have been handed down; and, in Java, there is abundant evidence of the principles of justice on which her early establishments were founded. The proofs on which the present rights and privileges of the Cultivator have been confirmed, by deciding the question of prescriptive usage, have satisfactorily accounted for that prosperity which a long era of innovation has been unable to destroy.

The Isle of Bali may be regarded as the last receptacle of the Java Hindus, and as therefore retaining the forms of those primitive institutions which fostered the early prosperity of this country: we have a proof of their attractive tendency in the attachment which Bali Slaves retain for their country, notwithstanding the barbarism into which she has relapsed since the introduction of the Slave Trade.

Celebes is remarkable for preserving the venerable remains of institutions, which, considering the clime in which they sprung up, may occasion surprise. The Native Rulers of Asiatic States holding their authority from the suffrages of the people, is an anomaly for which we could not be prepared; and adds to our regret, that such a race should have been, for ages, abandoned to so much misfortune.

Slavery in Java is truly characterized as a vice of luxury: it has always been a wanton and unnecessary evil; for the early settlers had in view their personal convenience in obtaining children under fourteen years of age for domestic services; yet they certainly did not foresee the extent to which it afterwards attained, and they were possibly deluded by a belief that the sum of human misery was diminished by bringing so many beings under the protection of law*. It must be confessed, that the Batavian Laws for the protection of this class are marked by a considerate spirit; and, when duly administered, se-

* The number of Household Slaves in Java is estimated at 40,000. The importations during the last years of the traffic were from three to four thousand annually.

cure to the Slaves of European Colonists. in particular, most of the advantages which men reduced to INEVITABLE servitude are usually allowed to possess: but, in making this acknowledgement in favour of the Colonial Regulations, and the general comfort in which the Slaves of Europeans are maintained, the observation cannot apply to the traffic which has been attended with the usual circumstances of distress, and marked by some peculiar features of severity.

In the first place, this unnatural war has been waged, not against untutored savages, who have been considered as "linking men with the brute creation," but against a respectable people, who had made some advances in the arts and habits of social life, who were the theme of admiration among their own tribes*, and had acquired a reputation with Europeans for heroic constancy and valour: nor had the advantage of being classed among the articles of monopoly, but became the prey of every barbarian of the Asiatic Coasts, from China to Arabia. Although, therefore, the Batavian Laws restricted importation to a certain age (and this restriction became latterly neglected), they had neither the object nor effect of protecting those countries from general depredation; and which is further apparent from the treaties contracted with Native Powers for the payment of subsidies in Slaves.

But the misfortunes attendant on the traffic present a melancholy picture; the population of whole islands, drawn out of the ordinary and peaceful occupations of life, with scarcely a profession left to them but predatory war, or the meaner employment of decoying their fellow-creatures into slavery. Nor are these evils confined to themselves: unlike the poor Africans, who are tortured by few recollections of former prosperity, and who submitted patiently to the scourge, the remembrance of what they once were has converted the native spirit of these people into wild ferocity: irritated by suffering, and unshielded by law, they have become a desperate, turbulent, and wandering race, infesting the seas, and revenging their wrongs on all whom they can overpower: even the coasts of this favoured island are disturbed by them, and the peaceable inhabitants carried away to all the horrors of slavery, in the hands of enraged barbarians.

It is thus that the petty States in those seas, who subsist by piracy and rapine, have successively emanated from the elder

ones, by whom they are recognised under the appropriate designation of MALAYEE; and the numerous atrocities justly ascribed to them indicate a treacherous and savage disposition, at variance with the general character of the settled communities*: but, as their crimes are obviously derived from their misfortunes, it will be the object of this Institution to reclaim them, and awaken a sympathy for their errors, rather than to aggravate the public feelings, already strong against them.

These piratical habits are prevalent in Ceram, and the numerous isles east of the Moluccas, on the coasts of Celebes and Borneo, and the islands in the Java sea: but it must also be remarked, that the Slave Trade has been general in these countries; and, as we are acquainted with no calamity from which mankind has so much suffered, it may reasonably be regarded as the most active agent in the revolutions by which their once prosperous societies have been driven out of the social and peaceful habits of life.

The inexpediency of the checks which have been applied, will be apparent, on a reference to the effect of any temporary relaxation of them. The progress of their depredations have at times been arrested; yet so far from being awed into submission, or driven to embrace other habits, the audacity of the pirates seems rather to have increased with severity; and the great number of starving and unprincipled wretches, who are thrown out of employment by the prohibitory laws have latterly extended the mischief. But, the inefficacy, and therefore the inhumanity, of retorting on them the sufferings which they inflict, will be still more apparent, from an examination of their ordinary proceedings.

The pirates of Lingen and Rhio profess the character of traders: they are connected with most of the surrounding isles, in some of which they receive encouragement and assistance. The facility thus afforded to them of disposing of their prisoners and plunder, are strong incentives to desperate men, stimulated by poverty and revenge. They enter the ports of Java, and the neighbouring isles, in the capacity of traders; and having bartered some trifling articles for rice, they seize on vessels fitted for the purpose, and commence their piracies. The fact of their often exchanging prisoners for a pittance of rice, indicates but too plainly the immediate cause of the outrage, and sug-

* Malayee is a term of reproach in Java; but the Javanese Outcasts are considered in the Moluccas to bear the same character.

* See Marsden's History of Sumatra.

gests the only radical cure that can be applied.

Biliton, and Sarraung, an island near Sambas, are occasional entrepôts; but the boats from the Westward usually proceed direct, through the Straits of Banca, to Lingen and Rhio, where they dispose of their Slaves at ten or fifteen dollars a-head. In the Straits of Sunda, they are connected, as supposed, with the Lamponers (the southern inhabitants of Sumatra); and, having depopulated the small islands in those Straits, have acquired new facilities in committing their depredations along the Bantam Coast; from whence, we are informed, 500 Natives were carried off in 1815, and seventy within the last three months, leaving their families in distress. Of the fate of these victims, some estimate may be formed from the depositions inclosed in the Report; but it is hoped that the establishment of the British Government in Banca will facilitate the escape of many.

The recent visitations of nature in Bali and Sambaroa have been the source of increased misfortune to those devoted isles. The volcanic eruption which devastated them last year, gave a new stimulus to the traffic; and many adventurers have repaired thither, to speculate in the distresses of their fellow-creatures. Pulo Leeat, near Banjar Massang, is the usual receptacle for these captives, whence they are distributed and sold to bondage.

This partial review of the calamities by which these interesting countries are generally afflicted, may be sufficient to confirm the necessity of an establishment on the humane principles of the African Institution, and to point out the objects which must principally engage its attention for a considerable length of time. By cultivating an acquaintance with friendly States, and discouraging their connivance in the Slave Trade, the facilities of disposing of prisoners will be checked; and, by means of such intercourse, an influence may even be acquired with the pirates themselves; for it is to be presumed, that, by engaging them in pursuits better calculated to relieve their wants, the disposition to rapine will subside with the occasion for it, and the finer feelings of the Malay Character be gradually developed.

The very fact that coercion and severity have led to no reform, should be received as evidence of the probability that a more generous spirit exists; and which compassion and conciliation may, in time, separate from the passions which at present obscure it.

As the domestic slavery, which exists

in many Native States, has often been referred to as an extenuation of the practice obtained among Europeans, it is considered by the Institution desirable to shew, that it is only in the abuse that any resemblance can be found.

If we may advert to the customs of Java, to explain the species of aboriginal slavery, the conception of its nature will be very different, as the practice recognised is a mere compromise of labour or service in discharge of debt, by which a man binds himself, and perhaps his family, to servitude for a specified period, or relinquishes the services of his child under a contract, or agreement of apprenticeship. It might be easy to account for the perversion of such a custom, perhaps adapted to the condition of a simple agricultural people; but, in countries released from the restraint of law, or subject to the ravages of the Slave Trade, it surely cannot surprise us that it should have led to usurpation and outrage. The tenets of Mahomedanism forbid making Slaves of its professors; and, in some Native States, this law is rigidly respected: nay, in Celebes, where licensed outrage has for centuries prevailed, the domesticated Slaves are still a separate class from those condemned to the Foreign Market, which, therefore unaided by Chinese crimps and others, could scarcely have been supplied; but to prove, at least in Java, the different feelings with which the Natives regard the traffic, the following anecdote may be satisfactory:—

The Panembihan of Samanap (one of the trading ports of Mandura) had collected a number of Slaves, the natives of different islands; and, on the proclamation of the British Government, prescribing regulations for their registry, transfer, &c. he, for the first time, felt called on to make a distinction between these persons and his free retainers. As he had been accustomed to cherish them alike, and had never harboured a thought of selling them, as he termed it, like cattle; he resolved formally to enfranchise the whole, continuing to provide for fifty who voluntarily remained in his service. But, in referring to this beautiful trait in illustration of the Javanese character, and to shew that their respect for the rights of human nature is in some instances superior to our own, it is not intended to imply any approval of native domestic Slavery; it is too much at variance with all those ideas of liberality and justice that their present institutions are calculated to inculcate; and must counteract, in some degree, the exertions of this Society for the improvement of the surrounding States.

Poetry

LINES ON THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE,

*Written for the purpose of Recitation at the Oratorio, performed at Drury-lane Theatre, November 21, 1817, by the Author of "The Philosophy of Nature," and "Amusements in Retirement."**

"DEATH!—Ere thou hast slain another,
"Learn'd, and fair, and good, as she,
"TIME shall throw a dart at thee!"

THUS sung the Bard,† in melancholy pride,
When Sidney's hopes, and Pembroke's mother died,
Ah!—had he liv'd in this eventful time,
Tears then had fall'n and blotted out his rhyme;
For wheresoe'er our mournful footsteps
Fancy beholds AUGUSTA's funeral urn!
—Fair was her morn of life!—her Father's pride,
Her Mother's hope!—and all the Realm's Grief look'd relief'd, whenever she appear'd;
And Love, delighted, smiled, here'er her voice was heard.
Early she knew, a PEOPLE'S LOVE's the That shines the brightest in a diadem:
That gem (despising every courtier's art)
She won, she wore, and polish'd in her heart.
Proud of her Country, through that Country wide
She liv'd,—she died,—its ornament and Briton in views, in manners, and in mind;
Warm, open, honest,—liberal, and kind;—
All ease, all grace!—For her e'en peasants pray:—
For wheresoe'er she look'd, Pride, sullen,

* This poem arrived too late for adoption at the Theatre, but the Author was honoured by a letter from the Committee, in which it is observed "the Author's name being already inserted on the Free List of Admissions to the Theatre,—the first honour the Committee can confer, they can only add, that had they not already voted him the Freedom of their House, the tender of a Monody like this would have been considered by them, as an appropriate occasion for conferring it." This poem, not having been printed for sale, the readers of the Panorama are indebted to the Author for permission to reprint it in this work.

† Ben Jonson.

III.

At length came HE, upon whose noble breast
The loveliest angel might, with rapture,
Illustrious COBOURG!—Form'd in Virtue's mould!—
Though manly, gentle; —and with heart of He came—he saw; awhile, as lost, he gazed,
Delighted, charm'd,—adoring and amaz'd.
—He gaz'd—and lov'd!—She saw his modest smile,
And blush'd!—She felt its influence beguile
Her proudest wishes; while that secret Power,
That rules in cot, in palace, and in bower,
Smil'd at them both.—Not daring to explain:—
The Royal Father saw their secret pain,
And softly whisper'd, "COBOURG! you may woo;—
"To crown my wishes and the empire's too."
—Oh! blest that father, whose parental pride
Could make an empire's heir, a good man's
Could bend, in tears of rapture, from a throne,
To make his daughter's paradise his own!

IV.

Now, then, behold th' illustrious pair retir'd,
Blest with each wish their mutual hearts desir'd;
Remote from splendour, and distractions
Feeling no charm so great,—as LOVE IN SOLITUDE.
Ah me!—If joy from wedded love doth flow
In humbler bosoms, what must theirs, then, know,
When conscious Virtue,—visiting their
Planted soft beds of flowers, and own'd herself at home!

V.

The empire heard, how swift their minutes flew
In every mental exercise!—and you—
You know—you feel—the honest truth I speak!
Alas the time!—a tear bedews my cheek,
To think how soon their pleasures flew away,
Like the short sunshine of an April day.
All Britons hail'd, with eagerness the hour,
—So grateful to their happiness and power,—
When, from their mutual tenderness, might spring
Their country's bulwark—in a FUTURE

Hope sate in every eye!—but—in the bloom
Of love matur'd their melancholy doom
Fate seal'd!—while Death the patient dove
Struck in the FRUITAGE of her wedded love.

VI.

Oh sure!—a time so sad has never been!
Oh! sure—the suffering world has never seen
Its hopes so blighted! sure relentless fate
Ne'er left a people's heart so—desolate!

Oh! heaven! —But stay—the sorrow of
mankind [MIND;

Best shews the justice of th' ETERNAL
Which guards, or withers, with impartial
care, -

A peasant's offspring, and an empire's heir

VII.

Yet—though with awe we check the voice
of woe; [flow!

We would not—cannot—check the tears that
For ne'er, till now, has fond expecting bliss
Turn'd to a woe, so exquisite as this!

The kindest mistress!—but—ah!—where-
fore dwell [well!

On virtues such as hers!—You know them
And could your BLOOD recal her—what a
flood [blood.

Of tears in crimson!—for you'd weep in

VIII.

But mark the husband!—see his drooping
head:—

See—how he gazes on the fatal bed!

Alas!—those eyes—those beauteous eyes—
are clos'd,

On which his widow'd heart so late repos'd!
In silent agony he, pitying, stands,

Bends o'er her snowy frame, and wrings his
nerveless hands, [eye!

Convuls'd he bends!—No tear bedews his
He sees the lovely, lifeless, victim lie

In Death's pale stillness?—On her faded
check

He prints a sacred kiss, and bids her speak;
Alas!—she hears him not.—He calls
again:— [begs in vain.

“My angel, speak!—nay—speak!”—He

“Dead!—No—she sleeps!—oh!—leave her
“to her rest! [saint be blest.

“There—leave her—leave her:—Let the

“Breathe softly;—lest her slumbering visi-
“ons fly!—

“A saint so pure as this can never die!”

Thus he, in accents falt'ring, wild with
dread:—

He will not yet believe, his angel can be dead;

But soon—too soon—he sees Death's fatal
snare! [of despair

Dumb—motionless—he sinks!—an emblem

IX.

You, too, who've lost a friend, so firm—
yet mild!— [child!

A friend?—nay more—the EMPIRE's darling
I hear your sighs;—I feel you scorn relief;

You mourn in *public* for a *private* grief:
And when retir'd—in silence and alone—
You weep in *private* for a *public* one.

Ah! well ye may! Yet dry, oh! dry your
eyes;

Though in the grave her sainted body lies }
She lives—she lives!—a Christian never
dies!

Her soul has burst the fetters of the tomb!
Her soul now flies to her celestial home!

Ah! when arriv'd at heaven's eternal doors,
Her best and sweetest hope she'll turn on you
and yours! [fame,

While you and yours shall so embalm her
That every distant age shall venerate her name!

ALL THE PEOPLE MOURNING!

A LAMENT,

FOR THE DEATH OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.

BY JOHN MAYNE.

What dire event o'erwhelms the land,
Blithe looks to sadness turning—
The great, the noble, and the grand,
And all the people, mourning?

Oh! we have lost a peerless Gem!
We mourn, in tribulation,
The HEIRESS to the Diadem!
The Darling of the Nation!

Yes, she is gone! BRITANIA's pride!
Her FATHER's joy and pleasure!
In beauty's bloom, a happy bride!
A PRINCE's dearest treasure!

In Claremont's bowers, her chosen seat,
Belov'd, caress'd, caressing!
Illustrious in a simple state!
She shone around—a blessing!

Few are the moments of delight!
There came a day of sorrow!
She bore a lifeless babe that night—
But never saw the morrow!

HEA'VN took the mother and the Child,
At once the stem and scion,
Like roses from a dreary wild,
To bloom in peace in Zion!

O, CHARLOTTE! in thy royal line,
From age to age extending,
We trusted for a race of thine,
On wings of peace descending!

In thee, whom all the land ador'd!
In whom all grace transcended!
We hail'd the dawn of bliss restor'd—
The Prince and People blended!

Long shall thy virtues be our theme,
Adorning future story!
And, ever, with the GREAT SUPREME,
Thy crown a crown of glory!

National Register.

FOREIGN.

AFRICA: NORTH.

Algiers: Bastinado for Marriage.

The plague having horribly depopulated Algiers, the new Dey has commanded that all the unmarried men above twenty years of age should be conducted to the public square, and amply gratified with the bastinado, to give them a desire for wedlock. This is the prelude to a new empire of women, which is about to be established among these barbarians; and it must be allowed that the education of the young men in this way has commenced even before marriage.

Tripoli: Antiquities—Horneman.

Recent accounts from Malta state, that the Weymouth store-ship, had sailed from that island for Tripoli, to receive on board the curiosities collected at Lebida (the site of the ancient Carthage,) and destined for the Prince Regent by the Bey. They are represented as highly valuable and curious, consisting of massy columns of porphyry, statuary, and other fragments of ancient art. This collection has been made under the direction of Captain Smith, of the Royal Navy, who has been some time employed in surveying that part of the African coast, and is frequently with the Bey, by whom he is allowed a guard of Janizaries in his several journeys through the country. At one of his audiences the Bey of Fezzan was present; and he related to Captain Smith, that about seventeen years since,

an Englishman travelled with him to the southward of Fezzan, and was taken ill on the road of a fever, which caused his death, and he afterwards saw him buried. This person, there can be no doubt, was Mr. F. Horneman, the son of a German clergyman, employed by the Society for making discoveries in the interior of Africa. As in the case of Park, no intelligence of this traveller had been received during the period before mentioned; and as he was known to have been in the direction stated by the Bey of Fezzan, no doubt of his death exists, especially as the period of his disappearance exactly corresponds with the alleged time of his decease.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Fires at Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nov. 13.—Painful is the task which devolves upon us of relating the distressing fire with which this ill-fated town was again visited on Friday night, the 7th instant. The flames were first discovered about half-past ten o'clock, issuing from an uninhabited house, about forty yards from the *Royal Gazette* Office, in front of Mr. W. B. Thomas's dwelling, and in ten minutes communicated to the surrounding buildings; by this time the inhabitants had assembled, but the engines seemed of little use in checking the devouring element, which now began to assume an appearance that struck every beholder with terror and dismay. In the centre of the town, between two streets not exceeding twenty feet in width, all exertion was unavailing to stem the current of conflagration; the flames spread in every direction with the rapidity of lightning, until about six o'clock on Saturday morning; when the exertions of the more respectable part of the community, aided by the army and navy, succeeded in arresting its progress at the King's wharf. To give an adequate description of the awful grandeur of the scene, we confess our inability. When the morning dawned, a scene of desolation presented itself, extending nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and three hundred yards in breadth, was cleared of the houses that stood thereon. From the dissenting meeting house to the church yard, on the west side; all the buildings from the Court House to the north east boundary of Crawford's premises (both inclusive) on the east side of Duckworth street; from the corner of Church hill, to W. Finlayson the upper side, and from J. and R. Brine's shop to the King's Wharf, on the lower side of Water street, including the stores and wharfs, were reduced to ashes, and with

them the greater part of a very large stock of provisions with which they were stored.

What rendered it more truly distressing is, that most of those who suffered so severely in the fire of the 11th of February, 1816, are again involved in the distress which we now attempt to describe;—in that calamity, many respectable individuals lost their all, and are again reduced to a similar situation, without shelter or covering, at this advanced season of the year. Winter is approaching,—a long, dreary, Newfoundland winter,—and the prospects before us are now gloomy in the extreme; but we will not distress our readers by dwelling longer on this melancholy topic. We do, however, most sincerely hope that efficient measures will be speedily devised and promptly executed, to save us from a repetition of the scenes of last winter. Amongst the causes of distress, not one has produced in our minds more powerful effects, or more unpleasant feelings, than the alarming depravity manifested in the extensive depredations committed during the horrors and confusion of the night, by wretches totally devoid of all religious feeling—or all sense of moral obligation.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, thirteen mercantile establishments, and among them the extensive concerns of Hart, Robinson, and Co., Hunters and Co., P. Henderson (late J. Macbaire and Co.), Buleys, Job, and Cross; Parker, Cheever and Co., W. B. Thomas, Atwood and Haynes, P. Le Mesurier, and at least 135 dwelling houses, occupied by not less than 1,100 persons, have been consumed; and it is calculated that the amount of property destroyed cannot be less than from 4 to 500,000*l*.

In consequence of a proclamation issued by his Excellency the Governor, all vessels and boats are prevented from leaving the port till the quantity of provisions in the town are ascertained; this, we are in hopes, will have the good effect of securing to the community whatever may be yet remaining, but that itself, with the addition of what is expected, will not, we apprehend, be near sufficient to supply our wants till our navigation opens in the spring of the year. In addition, owing to the quantity of fuel consumed, there is a scarcity of that valuable article.

St. John's Nov. 24.—We have now to state, that in addition to the calamitous fire of the 7th inst. we have experienced another dreadful conflagration on the 21st, which in a few hours consumed 55 houses, (in addition to the 135 formerly destroyed), besides stores and wharfs of many respectable mercantile establishments. At one

time we apprehended we should have to betake ourselves to the woods, for the fire would certainly have destroyed all the remaining western part of the town, had it not fortunately been a calm at the time it broke out, which enabled the inhabitants to stop its progress westward. The plunder committed is most dreadful and extensive.

List of merchants whose stores were destroyed by fire at Newfoundland 21st Nov 1817:—Murphy and Gleeson; Robert Nevins; Hure, Reid and Co.; Anthony Godfrey; Cunningham, Bell, and Co.; Ryan and Sons (lower stores); Daniel Ryan, James Cliff.

To the great disgrace of the lower orders of the community, instead of aiding us in stopping the destructive element, they absolutely retired to a short distance from the fire, and were observed to exult openly at the great misfortune which had befallen more than half the inhabitants of respectability in this town; and they refused to work, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, entreaties, and offers of reward, which we, in common with our neighbours made them. Such savage conduct, we suppose, was scarcely ever before equalled. Our sufferings are grievous, and they are heightened by the opinion entertained, that this dreadful calamity is the work of miscreant incendiaries, who set on fire an uninhabited house in which hay and brushwood had been previously deposited. To Captain Riddle we feel greatly indebted. Although his ship lay at some distance, he rendered us essential service, and has been the great means of saving a considerable proportion of the property on our premises. We have yet one half of the town left, in which we shall find shelter from the inclemency of the season.

Quebec : Typhus Fever.

A board of inquiry into the public health of Quebec had been deemed prudent by Government, when the health officers made their depositions, who attributed the disease to the influx of poverty, wretchedness and misery, in the persons of so many settlers, (upwards of 5,000 that arrived within the last summer,) many of whom had endured a passage of four months, and very few had been at sea less than ten weeks, in crowded vessels, without money to procure the common necessities of life. The number of persons said to have died in the lower town, the health officer deemed to be incorrect; but he affirmed that whilst the poor and distressed emigrants from Europe continued to flock into Quebec, pennyless and friendless, suffer-

ing from scanty and probably bad food on a long passage, they must ever continue more or less a source of disease.

AMERICA : UNITED STATES.

To Patriotic Englishmen.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—A party of young Englishmen and Irishmen are in gaol here, for attempting to proceed in a vessel from this port, laden with munitions of war, for South America, to join the Patriot cause. They have been heard on Habeas Corpus, and remanded for trial; and I am informed a Special Court will be held on the 1st of next month to try them. It is most probable that they will be then liberated, as they have done nothing in this country to give offence; but were merely passing through as strangers, and were not in any way interested in the vessel or cargo but as passengers. The number of them is eleven; one of them a Mr. Perkins, son of the brewer of that name in London.

EGYPT.

Trade to India.

The Bashaw or Viceroy of Egypt has re-opened the intercourse with India by way of the Red Sea as formerly, for the purpose of obtaining supplies of Indian merchandize. The goods are first brought to Suez, and conveyed from thence over the Isthmus to Alexandria. The Bashaw paid his last tribute to the Grand Seignior in Mocha coffee. We place no confidence in the extent or duration of a trade carried on through such channels with the East. The ruined commerce and importance of the Venetian commonwealth are pretty fair illustrations of the superior benefits attendant on the route by the Cape, which the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, and English, have used for near three centuries.

FRANCE.

Ravages of Wolves.

The number of wolves killed in the 33 departments of France, from the 1st of January 1816, to the 1st of January 1817, was 1894 males, and 522 females. In the department of Aude, besides 104 of these animals, there were killed three bears and a tiger.

In the district of Avalon, a young girl, 17 years of age, has been carried off last month, by several wolves. Some persons, assembled by the cries of the unfortunate girl, quickly went in pursuit of them, and had the good fortune to come up with them and make them abandon their prey. On the same day, and in the same place, a child of 7 years was also carried off, and

some remains of the dead body were found at a short distance. In the space of a fortnight, twelve of these ferocious animals have been destroyed by the inhabitants.

The ravages caused by the wolves in the department of the Yonne, for almost two years, and which for the last six months in particular assumed every day a more distressing character, have completely ceased. By means of the almost general poisoning, ordered by the Prefect, a very great number of these animals have been destroyed; and every thing induces a belief that this department is happily delivered from those whose frightful voracity has deprived so many mothers of their children.

Cultivation of Potatoes.

Since the possession of France by the allies, the French, probably in consequence of hints from the English residents there, have become great cultivators of potatoes, and in one respect have improved upon our practice, by the discovery that potatoe haulm may be most advantageously applied to the making of pot ash. The Countess de N. has also set the example of distilling good common brandy from the potatoe, with the addition of about 1-20th part of malt.

INDIES : WEST.

Dreadful Hurricanes.

On the 21st of October a tremendous hurricane arose in the West Indies, over which it raged with a more destructive fury than has been before experienced for many years. It was felt on the same day at Jamaica, and at the lesser islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucie, Martinique, and Dominique. The direction of this awful visitor was from west to east. It swept at the same moment over every object within a space of about 200 miles, from St. Vincent to the north of the Island of St. Dominique—that is, from the 13th to nearly the 16th degree of latitude, leaving behind it one deep track of desolation. The details which have come to hand are sufficiently frightful; and more, we are apprehensive, yet remains untold. At St. Lucie every ship in the port was lost. The Government-house (of course a stone building) was blown down; and of all under its roof, including the Governor, his lady, and child, with the Staff, the Secretaries, Servants, &c. in number not less than 50 souls, not one escaped from the ruins. The destruction at the barracks was still more dreadful. The building was entirely demolished; and 200 officers and soldiers contained in it were buried alive. The

estates on the Island were one and all ruined irretrievably. At Dominique, the town was deluged with water; property to an immense amount was destroyed, and the whole Island ravaged. Fifty sail of American and other vessels were driven to sea from Martinique, without ballast or provisions; and it is feared that most of them have foundered. Here also the estates have suffered severely. The Island of St. Vincent is reported to be a scene of universal devastation; and there, as well as at St. Lucie, and Dominique, it will be years before the damages can be repaired. The *Antelope*, of 50 guns, Rear-Admiral Harvey, sailed from Pigeon Island for Barbadoes the night previous to the gale, so that anxious fears are entertained for her safety.

Hayti—Education.

The new system of education appears to be warmly patronized here: the Sovereign himself has encouraged the foundation of schools; and has ever rendered it compulsory on the inhabitants to send their children to them for instruction. It would be singular, if, in the space of a few years, a whole Negro population should be possessed of the rudiments of learning, whilst in no part of Europe is the peasantry universally capable of reading and writing! A wish has been expressed that a Chaplain should be sent to Hayti from this country. We are happy to learn that that want has been already anticipated, a clergyman of the Church of England having sailed for Cape Henry, the Capital of Christopher's Kingdom, in the course of last week. The commerce of Hayti appears to be carried on with considerable activity.

ITALY.

Robbers—Lucien Buonaparte.

Rome, Nov. 15.—An attempt has been made by a band of robbers to seize and carry off Lucien Buonaparte, from his seat near Frascati. They carried off the Secretary in mistake for his master. Lucien and his family have in consequence removed into Rome. The captive, was, however, brought back two days afterwards, on a ransom being paid of 500 Roman crowns.

Pompeii—Antiquities.

Naples, Nov. 10.—There has been excavated in Pompeii a very curious monument, which has been carried to the Bourbon Museum. It contains, with various inscriptions, the scale of the different measures of weight and capacity in use among the Romans, viz. the *modius*, the *semi modius*,

the *amphora*, the *congius*, the *hemina*, the *libra*, and the *quaternus*. That learned antiquary Romanelli, to whom we owe this precious discovery, supposes that these measures were carried to Pompeii by the Roman colony which was transported thither in the time of Augustus.

Statue of Æsculapius.

A precious monument has been dug up at Mont Canino, near Genzano. It represents a young Æsculapius with all his attributes. The statue is perfectly preserved, and is of the finest proportions. It is attributed, on the authority of Pausanias, to the celebrated Greek sculptors, Calamides and Scopas.

RUSSIA.

Resurrection of Moscow.

An official table, printed in the Gazette of Petersburg, has been published at Moscow, of the number of dwelling houses destroyed by the conflagration in 1812, and now rebuilt. The stone houses before the burning amounted to 2,567, those of wood, to 6,591, making in all 9,158. There remained standing 526 stone buildings, 2,400 wooden houses, making a total of 2,926. There have been newly rebuilt 3,157 stone houses, and wooden ones 5,531, making a total of 8,668. It appears from this, that the number of houses in general, and particularly that of stone houses, is very much increased. The city counts at present, 11,314 dwelling houses. The re-establishment of the shops and magazines has proceeded less rapidly. There were of these before the burning 8,521; 1,368 remained standing; and there have been rebuilt 5,544, making the total number at present amount to 6,912. The present population of this city amounts to 312,000.

Savage Bears.

Kamtschatka, May 25, O. S.—As in the whole east and north east part of Siberia it has happened also in Kamtschatka, that in the course of last winter an incredible number of bears have left the woods, frequently entered the houses of the Kamtschadales, in many places have attacked and devoured the inhabitants, nay, traces have been found of their having killed each other. At the end of the winter many bears were found who had perished with hunger. In several settlements they have killed from 2 to 300 bears. The oldest Kamtschadales do not remember ever to have seen the bears so savage and blood-thirsty. The cause of their savageness and hunger is, that for these two years past

there has been an entire want of fish in the Kamtschatkan sea; and fish, as is well known, are the chief food of the bears, which, being usually so abundant in those waters, they easily contrive to catch. Two couple of shocks of an earthquake have been lately felt in the peninsula.

TURKEY.

Earthquake in the Morea.

A harvest of extraordinary abundance had gratified the wishes of the inhabitants of the Morea, and the plague had at length ceased its ravages, when a new misfortune came to desolate it. On the 23d of August last, about 8 o'clock in the morning, there was heard near Vostissa a loud detonation similar to a discharge of artillery; it was followed almost immediately by a violent agitation of the earth, which lasted about a minute and a half. At the same time the sea retired to a considerable distance, leaving the vessels dry that were in the harbour. It then returned with fury, rose 15 feet above its ordinary level, and covered with its waves an extent of land of almost 100 feet. It then resumed its accustomed level. But the cape which form a part of the harbour of Vostissa, and was at the mouth of a river named Gaidourounpieti, after having cast up a very thick smoke, sunk into the sea, which at that point was very deep. The town, which contained 800 houses and some public buildings, a mosque, and several churches, was almost entirely destroyed, and 65 of the inhabitants perished in the ruins. The villages of Mourla, Dimitropoulo, Loumari, and Temeni, near Vostissa, were also destroyed. During eight days, shocks less violent, but very frequent, succeeded this earthquake. There is still seen, half a league from Vostissa a great space of land covered with yellowish water, and deeply furrowed.

National Register :

BRITISH.

The King's Health.—On Sunday the following bulletin was shown at St. James's Palace:—"Windor Castle, Dec. 7.—His Majesty has been uniformly composed through the last Month, and has enjoyed good general health, though his Majesty's disorder continues unchanged."

THE KING.

The following anecdote of his present Majesty is contained in a letter from Sir

Henry Harper to the Rev. J. Eyton, his Chaplain.

"SIR—I take the liberty of sending you a copy of the words spoken by his Majesty to Lord Grenville, when applied to, on the Catholic Bill, March, 1807. The channel through which which I received this communication enables me to assure you, that you may rely on their authenticity.—'My Lord, I am one of those that respect an oath; I have firmness sufficient to quit my Throne, and retire to a cottage, or place my neck upon a block or a scaffold, if my people require it; but I have not resolution enough to break that oath, which I took in the most solemn manner at my Coronation.'"

Copper Coinage.

The Gazette of Dec. 9, contains a Proclamation by the Prince Regent, dated the 5th, which declares and commands, "That all persons holding any of the copper monies of this realm, commonly called a half-penny or a farthing, coined in his Majesty's Mint, and current in his Majesty's Dominions, by virtue of any Proclamation, bearing date prior to the 26th of July, 1797, who shall, on or before the 31st day of this inst. Dec. bring the same to the officers of his Majesty's mint, in bags, containing 56 pounds avoirdupoise, and in quantities not less than three of such bags, and in tale not exceeding 55 pieces to the pound, or 3080 pieces of 56 pounds, shall thereupon receive the amount and value thereof, according to the rate hereinafter specified, (that is to say)—for every such bag of 56 pounds weight, averaging 55 pieces to the pound, the sum of 6l. 8s. 4d.; for every such bag of 56 pounds weight, averaging 54 pieces to the pound, the sum of 6l. 6s.; for every such bag of 56 pounds weight, avering 53 pieces to the pound, the sum of 6l. 3s. 8d.; and so in proportion for any less average number of pieces in the pound."

ABSTRACT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, IN 1817.

The following paper throws a new and highly interesting light upon the National Debt of Great Britain; inasmuch as it not only states the sum total of the debt, and ascertains the separate amount of each description of stock by which it is constituted, but forms a species of enumeration not often, if ever, submitted at one view to the public, corresponding to the various classes of ostensible proprietors of stock, to each of whom it assigns whatever proportion of the several funds is found standing in their name at the Bank of England.

North West Passage.

It is said that a vessel is to be fitted out for the purpose of attempting again the north west passage; the season being considered as peculiarly favourable to such an expedition. Our readers need not to be informed, that larger masses of ice than ever were before known have this year been seen floating in the Atlantic, and that from their magnitude and solidity, they reached even the 40th latitude before they were melted into a fluid state. From an examination of the Greenland captains, it has been found that owing to some convulsion of nature, the sea was more open and free from compact ice, than in any voyage they ever made; that several ships actually reached the 84th degree of latitude, in which no ice whatever was found; that for the first time for 400 years, vessels had penetrated to the west coast of Greenland, and that they apprehended no obstacle to their even reaching the Pole, if it had consisted with their duty to their employers to make the attempt. This curious and important information has, we learn, induced the Royal Society to apply to Ministers to renew the attempt of exploring a north-west passage, as well as to give encouragement to fishing vessels to try how far northward they can reach, by dividing the bounty to be given, on the actual discovery, into portions, as a reward for every degree beyond 84 that they shall penetrate.

Diving Bell.

The precise uses to which the Diving-Bell has been applied, in the construction of the new wharf in Plymouth Dock Yard, are, perhaps, not generally understood.—The old jetty Platform at the Master Attendant's Stairs, was built upon piles, driven into the ground, about five feet asunder, which having given way in a direction towards the harbour, it became necessary to erect a new one. The idea of an immense wharf formed of solid masonry, was then conceived and acted on. The workmen who descended in the Bell had to fasten machinery to the ends of the piles, and thus they were in succession pulled up.—In driving new piles, as a foundation for the masses of stone, a machine, not unlike the guillotine, is used, a very heavy weight being alternately hoisted up, and suffered to descend on the head of each pile, which when driven to a proper depth, is cut off by the Divers in the Bell.

Youthful Depravity.

The Police Report shows, that in the last year nearly 2000 culprits, under 20 years of age, were confined in the prisons of the metropolis alone; about 1300 of

How disposed of.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	4 per Cent. Consols.	5 per Cent. Navy.	3 per Cent. 1726.	5 per Cent. 1797.	3 per Cent. Imperials.	Grand total.	Long Annuities.	Imperial Annuity.
Chancery and Eschequer	24,896,352	4,131,108	928,908	578,757	21,265	53,399	192,579	30,802,430	15,897	546
Charities and Corporations	8,261,862	5,559,401	681,341	784,114	27,294	3,004	305,961	15,629,977	3,068	26
Trust & joint accounts	112,019,608	39,035,259	19,910,336	25,413,502	444,332	342,006	1,509,562	108,674,605	276,878	55,803
Fixed property of individuals not transferred	141,128,025	27,606,166	42,293,766	72,248,202	384,476	489,114	3,125,818	257,275,567	879,428	156,966
Held by Foreigners ..	11,748,870	2,086,131	888,783	1,098,294	51,142	34,316	97,045	16,599,421	5,422	941
Common national debt	59,767,308	34,398,610					1,755,822	65,921,140		
and reduction of land tax										
Fluctuating stock transferred in the last half year	73,456,427	57,249,943	8,802,683	34,713,416	73,128	185,110	575,845	175,026,550	179,745	15,918
Grand total	401,308,452	170,666,018	73,506,867	134,836,225	999,637	1,109,949	7,592,632	789,920,680	1,369,436	250,209
South Sea Stock ..	£3,662,784	8	6							
Old South Sea An.	11,907,470	2	7							
New South Sea An	4,500,830	2	10							
3 per Cent. Anns. anno 1751	966,110									

Making a total of £21,037,194 13 11 transferable at the South Sea House.

whom were under 17 years of age, while 957 of this early age were confined for felonies. The Police Committee recommends a penitentiary system for juvenile offenders.

Mendicant Ingenuity.

Two men, who were apprehended at Gainsborough on the 5th Nov. for selling crackers, being put into prison until the next morning, exhibited an instance of mendicant ingenuity on the prison wall as follows:—

Farewell, my friends, for I must go,
Crackers have proved my overthrow;
Take my advice and sell no more,
But beg your bread from door to door.

Earthquake.—On Sunday morning, November 16th, exactly at 3 minutes past 11 o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake, which was accompanied by a hollow subterraneous sound, was perceptibly felt by numbers of persons in the different places of worship. The same alarming sensation was experienced in Dent, on the banks of Windermere, as well as at Conistoun; and it is to be hoped, that the concussion was confined to narrow limits because we have not been able to trace the progress of it to any other places than those already mentioned. The last earthquake in Kendal, prior to this, happened at 3 o'clock in the morning of August, 1786. —*Kendal Paper.*

Execution of Vartie.

This young man suffered for forging a cheque for 400l. with intent to defraud his employers, Messrs. Brenchley and Co., Bankers, of Gravesend. His talents were of a superior class; he had obtained a respectable degree of classical knowledge, and had lately devoted himself to the study of Hebrew, which is the more remarkable, as he confesses himself to have been at that time a disbeliever in divine revelation. During his confinement, however, he appears to have renounced these principles, and wrote on the walls of his cell some beautiful Latin verses, which he thus translated into English:—

Thou hapless wretch, whom justice calls
To breathe within these dreary walls;
Know, guilty man, this very cell
May be to thee the porch of Hell:
Thy guilt confessed, by God forgiven,
Mysterious change! it leads to Heaven.

Statue of Mr. Perceval.

A statue of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, was placed, last week on the North side of the chancel in All Saints Church in Northampton. It represents the late Minister in his robes, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a roll of papers in his

hand. The figure stands on a pedestal of marble, highly ornamented, on which is the simple inscription—SPENCER PERCEVAL.

Bull Running.

Notwithstanding the national calamity of the death of the Princess Charlotte, (which was felt, we will venture to say, as severely here as in any town in the kingdom on its first promulgation,) the annual carnival of a bull-running, on the 13th of November, was not foregone, but was pursued with all the tumultuous glee which is usual in this characteristic sport of Stamford. We grieve whilst we consign this paragraph to the press; but as faithful chroniclers of the manners of the times, we must not omit it.—*Stamford Mercury.*

Important to Auctioneers.

Mr. Munn, in 1813, sold premises at Lewham to Messrs. Lee, builders, in Chiswell street, receiving 200l. deposit. Messrs. Lee not being satisfied with the title, the purchase was not completed, and after various attempts between them and the vendor to settle matters, the bargain finally went off in 1817. The Lees, not content with the return of their deposit money, then brought their action in the Common Pleas against Mr. Munn for interest on it, and expences; but Judges Dallas, Park, and Burroughs coincided in opinion, that Mr. Munn was a mere agent or auctioneer, had done nothing to divest himself of that character, and that, though circumstances might arise to attach liability to them, yet auctioneers generally were not liable to the interest of deposits lodged in their hands. —*Verdict for Defendants.*

The English Character.—The German General Deken has published at some length an Essay on the English national character, in which are the following remarks:—"Shall I venture to sketch a picture of the character of a people, as remarkable as any that ever occupied a station on this globe? Tranquil without, stormy within, as the element that surrounds them; destined, by the situation of their country, to enjoy peace, yet ever waging war; possessing the greatest wealth united with still greater poverty; commanding all the gold and silver in the world, and possessing none from their own resources; fancying themselves more free than the Greeks and Romans, and the slaves of their laws, customs and prejudices; esteeming riches above every thing, and yet honourable and benevolent; selfish from principle, humane from the impulse of feeling; economic from habit, profuse from caprice; ever active, and yet op-

pressed with ennui ; not extremely formidable to their enemies, but invincible themselves, and not only exposed to failure by the pressure of their own weight ; often standing on the brink of an abyss, and as quickly ascending to the pinnacle of fortune. It is the English nation I would describe.

Mania for Emigration.

A journal of the Upper Rhine contains the following reflections on emigration,

"And I likewise, (says a man whom the editor of a journal in the capital introduces on the scene) was possessed with the mania for emigration. I am, said I to myself, rich, young, and unmarried ; and, by all this added to a grain of philosophy, I cannot fail of being happy ; and then, when I leave my country, I shall go and fix myself in another. This resolution being taken, nothing remained to be done but to decide upon the country to which I should at first give the preference ; for, after all, it is necessary to know where one is going.

"A very simple means of enlightening myself on the choice which I ought to make occurred to me to be the reading of the journals. Think, then, of my embarrassment. I learnt from them, that the typhus fever, which exercises its ravages in Ireland, and threatens England, now desolates a part of Italy ; that the plague is at Oran, at Constantinople, at Algiers, and spreads almost over the whole of Africa. Asia does not suit me better. There is fighting in Persia, at Lahor, at Condohar, at Calcutta. The Wechabites are fighting I know not where. The West is not more to my taste. The insurrectionary war desolates South America ; Christophe and Petion contend about Saint Domingo ; and the yellow fever exists in the United States.

"If I wish to direct my views beyond the Pyrenees, I am informed by the journals that the germs of treason in Portugal have not been extinguished by the late executions : in Spain an army is collecting, which, nevertheless, cannot prevent the terrible hurricanes, the violence of which lately swept away the artillery from the grand bastion of Alicant. Lastly, I see (always by the journals) that there is a contagious fever at Odessa, an *epizootie* (a contagious disease among cattle) in Switzerland, continual rains at Naples, the plague at Bucharest, a hyena at Croatia, and wolves in Piedmont. On seeing this, whither shall I go ? what country will offer me an asylum ? Shall I be tempted to go and bury myself in the snows of Russia ? I am free to confess, after this, that I have lost all taste for travelling.

"Having considered all that I have

read, I remain in France, (*we should say England,*) where we have neither yellow fever, nor hurricanes, nor war, nor plague, and where all our past sufferings vanish before the most pleasing hopes."

Present State of Parnassus.

Parnassus, at present, is divided into parti-coloured fields of several crops and separate hues, which, at a distance, give it the appearance of a corn country. Or it may be compared to a chess-board, where a good deal depends upon the dextrous moves of booksellers. The poets themselves have their respective attributes as distinct and settled as the nine Muses.—Walter Scott should never be painted without the Herald's Office in the back ground, at least when he sits as a Poet. Lord Byron should be represented dining in state, upon his own heart, before a numerous and delighted assembly. Mr. Moore should be drawn with a rose in one hand, and a bulb perched on the other. Mr. Crabbe, sweeping a dirty garret, and shaking his head philosophically over every stain in the floor, while a volume of Malthus peeps out of his pocket. Campbell, clearing Johnson's Dictionary of inelegant words, until it is reduced within the compass of twelve pages. Mr. Wilson, pulling forth laurel branches from an hospital window, and Dr. Mead looking at him in astonishment. Mr. Southey, crowned with a paper cap made out of his earlier productions. Mr. Hogg, seeing Satan's Invisible World through a Scotch mist ; and Mr. Wordsworth, accompanied by the Solitary, inviting them all to take an excursion with him to refresh and vary their ideas.—*Scotsman.*

Power of Magnetism.—The curious in natural history may be gratified to hear, that Mr. Sanderson, lapidary, in Hunter-square, Edinburgh, some time ago received from Russia a piece of loadstone weighing 125½lbs. It was mounted in iron as a magnet, and from its uncommon size, promised great power ; upon trial, however, it was found incapable to support a weight of two ounces, and it was thrown aside for a considerable time as a piece of useless lumber. He at length was induced to remove the old mounting, and have its place supplied with one of copper. The experiment has fully answered his expectation. It is now suspended in a handsome frame in his ware-room, supporting the astonishing weight of 160lbs. and its power is daily increasing. Thus the story of Mahomet's coffin being suspended by a loadstone (hitherto considered fabulous) is nowise inconsistent with the power of this singular and important production of nature.

Scientific Information.

The Sun.—A Letter from Christiana, dated Oct. 8, says there were observed here, during the last month, several remarkable spots on the disk of the sun. One was formed of a great number of small spots which had by degrees united together. They then again separated into several groups, and disappeared before they reached the western limb. Another large spot was observed on the 5th and 6th instant, in the northern part of the sun.

Light.—A German naturalist, named Wertner, thinks he has discovered in light a power of extracting their caloric from bodies, and that by this theory he can make light serve for obtaining every species of congelation. It is to this action that the formation of ice and hail is attributed. Some German journals think that the experiments of Wertner are preparing a revolution in physic and chemistry.

M. Sickler, a Saxon gentleman of considerable learning, has recently arrived in London, for the purpose of unrolling the Herculean Manuscripts by a method of his own invention. His experiment has proved perfectly successful on three of the manuscripts; but they had unfortunately imbibed the sea water on board the vessel in which they were conveyed from Italy to England, so that on being unrolled the writing was nearly effaced by the marine acid.

Hydrophobia.

The following article has appeared in the *Hamburg Correspondent*. "The plant (*Alisma Plantago*, Linneus) which is successfully employed as a cure for hydrophobia, grows in water, either in marshes, lakes, or ponds. It has a capillary root resembling that of an onion. The plant continues under water until the month of June, at the commencement of which, or even during the month of May, in a warm temperature, from five to seven detached sprouts, of a long convex form, shoot from beneath the water. These sprouts have a reddish bark, and are each provided with a pointed, smooth, and deep-coloured leaf. In the month of June, a stalk appears with a round green root resembling that of asparagus. This stalk shoots from beneath the water, sometimes with, and sometimes without leaves. It is divided into several sprigs without leaves, at the extremity of each of which is a small trefoil flower, of a pale red colour, which afterwards contains the seed. This plant is in blossom during the whole of the summer season. The latter end of August is the fittest time to gather it.

It is made use of in the following manner:—one large root, or two or three small ones, are first well washed and dried in the shade. They are then reduced to powder, and strewed upon bread and butter, and in this way administered to the patient. On the second, or, at most the third trial, this remedy will destroy the virus of the madness, however violent it may be, even when the symptoms of hydrophobia have already appeared. This root operates with equal efficacy on dogs which have been bitten, as well as on mad dogs. During an interval of twenty-five years, this specific has constantly been found an infallible preservative against madness. It has cured individuals, in whom this disease has acquired so decided a character, that they attacked and bit all who came near them; and no symptoms of relapse were ever observable. Numerous cures have been effected, particularly in the government of Tula."

We are indebted for this notice to Mr. F. V. Turgeneff, who has lately sent from Moscow, for gratuitous distribution, 600 copies of an engraving and description of this plant.—*Literary Gazette*.

Carmel Corn.

Advantages of the Culture of the Carmel Corn, or Early Barley. (*Hordeum hexasticon* Linn.)—The landholders and farmers of the cantons of Clamecy and Chaumont, in France, last year sowed some of their best land, in the beginning of October, with this grain; the result is, that they had a ripe crop three weeks earlier than from any other kind of corn: the flour from it makes excellent bread, and the crop is much greater than of common barley. It also has this advantage, that it may be fed off in the spring more than once, or mowed in the month of May for cattle; and if the summer be not too dry, the crop will be equally or more abundant. In the vicinity of Paris the farmers cultivate it in great quantity, and mow it every two months as fodder for their cows; for, like lucern, the oftner it is cut the more it shoots: it is very hardy, and resists the frosts of winter.

M. Chevalier, of Argenteuil, near Paris, had several fields of it, which he did not cultivate after reaping. In the month of November new shoots sprung forth, and, wishing to ascertain whether they would produce grain, he left them. In the spring the shoots sprung up vigorously, and without either sowing and manuring, he had an excellent crop. M. Chevalier has repeated the experiment on three different fields, and the result has been uniform.

Reading with the Fingers.

We have often heard of blind persons distinguishing colours, and of their having a fine ear and delicate touch ; but the following wonderful faculty recorded of Miss M'Avoy, by Dr. Renwick, is still more extraordinary. It was very early in September, 1816, that her step-father, Mr. Hughes, was reading a few pages in a small book belonging to one of his children, in which a history was given of the life of St. Thomas-a-Becket, not very favourable to his general character: he mentioned it to his wife and daughter, and said he recollected having once a very different account in another book. Miss M'Avoy told him that she had before she was taken ill, seen an account of his life in a book, entitled "The Lives of the Saints," and if she had the book, could point out the place where it was. The book was put into her hands, and, in turning over the leaves she pointed out the place, and read a few words. In a jocular manner, Mrs. Hughes asked her if she could feel the letters with her fingers? She said she had felt the words she had read, and would try, if her father would give her a book. A number of a folio Bible, of tolerable large print, was given, and she read several verses, to the great astonishment of her father and mother. Upon hearing this account, I was induced to visit her again with Mr. Thomas, and took considerable pains in examining her eyes, but we found little or no alteration in their general appearance, except that the pupil was not quite so much dilated as before; but the light of a candle appeared to have no influence upon it. We found her father's account very accurate, and that she really could read by the application of the finger to the letters with considerable fluency. As it was probable any other person, who had not the same opportunity of judging with Mr. Thomas and me, might think it possible she could see, I thought it right to bind something over the eyes, and I made use of a Manchester cotton shawl which went twice round the head, crossed at the eyes, and was tied at the back of the head as firmly as she could bear it. I placed in her hand a number of the Bible above mentioned and she read very correctly one verse of a chapter in Genesis. I then requested to have another book, which happened to be a volume of the *Annals of the Church*. I opened it, and she read to me several lines, with the alteration in a proper name of only one letter, which upon being desired to read over again, she corrected. I then turned to a few lines of errata, and she read them correctly, only reading the

letter l as an i and a dot. The mode she follows is, to place her finger upon the book, and, when she feels the letters, to proceed from the beginning to the extremity of the word, and back again, until she names it, and so on to the next word. She often makes use of the fingers of both hands; particularly the fore fingers; and, when they are in good order, she will read from twenty-five to thirty words in half a minute.

The Fortunate Youth.

As this young adept at imposition has exceeded every thing of the kind we have heard of, as to the magnitude of his pretensions, we shall notice some of his strange and unaccountable stories. If a plan had been framed by an inventive committee of deception, to see how far the avidity of gain would lead the public astray, they could not have succeeded more perfectly than this youth of 18, without a single accomplice, has done.

This young man's name is Abraham W. Causton. His father is a farmer at Chipingham, near Newmarket. The early promise of shining talents induced his father to send him to school, under the tuition of the eminent Dr. Butler, of Shrewsbury; and there his attainments and abilities gained him universal admiration. He was not seventeen years of age when he paid his addresses to a young lady of fortune in that place, and from that time the strange artifice or imagination of an enormous fortune that had dropt to him, as it were from the clouds, had birth. He first opened the wonderful secret to his father, and the story he told was, that an aged gentleman had, at one of his journeys from home to school, fallen in with him in a stage coach going to Birmingham, and that he had afterwards made him a *deed of gift* of his whole fortune! It did not, in the first disclosure, swell to the magnitude which it afterwards attained, (400,000*l.* a year), but the first feeling that he manifested was to settle a part of his wealth on his parents and brother. For this purpose he was introduced to an attorney, to whom he gave instructions to make a will; and as his fortune was stated to be all personal, the gentleman saw no objection to the deed. His distribution of wealth, though uncommon, did not strike him as improbable, so clear and consistent were the boy's statements in their different interviews, and so filial and brotherly were the bequests.

From this time nothing could equal the romance of his story, the unblushing effrontery with which he maintained it, and the ingenious stratagems he devised to keep up the delusion. It would fill a volume to

recount the history of the youth for the last two months; and we are possessed of so many curious anecdotes, that we shall entertain our readers with the relation of a few of them, since the affair has afforded a striking example of the courtesy which is shewn to appearance, and the eagerness with which a meteor is contemplated in the hemisphere of rank and fashion. That tradesmen of all descriptions should crowd round his doors for the advantage of his orders was natural—but that bankers should contend for his account—Duchesses for the honour of his acquaintance—and Ministers for his Parliamentary support—prove how much all conditions of society are on the alert for gold and power.

He prevailed on his father to enter his eldest brother, who is 24 years of age, and had been brought up in the line of farming, as a fellow commoner of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

He instructed one solicitor to enter into a negotiation for the purchase of several estates, and surveys had actually been made.

He applied to Government for a grant to take the name and bear the arms of Devereux, and the Herald's College had begun to take steps to exemplify the arms, and waited only for information as to which branch of the house of Devereux his benefactor belonged.

He instructed another solicitor to insert an advertisement in the public papers, calling on the creditors, if any, of Don Gaspar de Quintalla, deceased, to bring in vouchers of their demands, in order that they might be forthwith liquidated. (Meaning to couple him with Don Joachim de Quintalla, a rich Portuguese diamond merchant.)

He stated that it was his determination to purchase ten Boroughs, that he might have twenty Members in the House of Commons, to procure him an Earldom.

He said that his half-year's dividend due on the 5th January next, was 92,000*l.* and that he held annuities from several of the crowned heads of Europe, to the amount of millions.

He was in the habit of suffering drafts on bankers, for thousands, nay at times for tens and hundreds of thousands, to drop from his pocket-book, as if by accident, that they might be seen; and he talked of loans to persons of the highest distinction, on whose estates he had mortgages.

When strongly pressed for an explanation as to the *Deed of Gift* by which the legacy tax had been evaded, he said that it was a secret which he was bound to conceal for a time, but it was in an iron

chest, buried in the garden of his benefactor.

So entire was the conviction of his friends as to the certainty and extent of his wealth, that a consultation was held with two eminent lawyers, to devise the means of making him a ward of Chancery—and as his wealth was all his own, and consequently there was no ground for the interference of the Lord Chancellor, it was settled that he should present 50,000*l.* to his father, and file a friendly bill upon which application might be made to the Court to constitute him a ward.—*Morning Chronicle.*

SCOTLAND.

JURY COURT, EDINBURGH, DEC. 15.

Crim. Con.—Kirk v. Guthrie.

This was the first action for *Crim. Con.* that ever came before a Scottish Jury, and therefore created a good deal of interest.

Mr. Sandford opened the case as junior Counsel for the pursuer. He stated, that his client, who sued *in forma pauperis*, was a private soldier in the royal artillery, stationed at Leith Fort, and the defendant was a Mr. William Guthrie, a writer, (attorney) in Edinburgh. In the year 1807, the pursuer, then a private in the Dumfries Militia, was married to a girl named Elizabeth Cairns, who bore to him two children. Having volunteered into the artillery, he removed to Woolwich, taking his wife with him, where they resided together happy and affectionately for some time, when he, having been ordered on the expedition to Walcheren, and no woman having been permitted to accompany the troops, his wife returned home to her parents in Scotland. After the return of the troops from Walcheren, the pursuer was stationed in different parts of England, during which period he and his wife corresponded in the most affectionate manner, and, in evidence of that, a letter of her's had been produced, written in 1814, when the pursuer expected to have been sent on foreign service, and which was couched in the most affectionate terms. In the beginning of 1816, the pursuer was ordered to Scotland, where he found his wife in the service of the defender; but he soon also found that her affections were alienated from him. In a short time, from the information he received, he had no doubt that a criminal intercourse subsisted between her and the defender. She was in the practice of dining at the same table, and accompanying him to the theatre, things totally incompatible with the distance which ought to be observed between

a master and servant; nay, he had been observed to dine with her in her bed chamber; and upon one occasion, had been seen lying, (no doubt alone,) naked in her bed. Upon another occasion, the door of his bed chamber was found in the morning locked; and upon being opened shortly afterwards, the pursuer's wife was observed to come out thinly dressed; and evidence would be laid before the Jury to give every reason to suspect that she, in the latter end of the year 1816, had borne a child. Here was an injury committed by the defender, who was perfectly aware that this woman was the wife of the pursuer. But not satisfied with thus deeply hurting him in the nicest feelings, he added another injury; the pursuer's wife having been denied to him, he went one day to the defender's house to demand access to her, when the defender came out, and after knocking him down stairs, added still a third injury, by writing a most false and calumnious letter to the pursuer's commanding officer. It was for these injuries that the pursuer now asked reparation at the hands of a jury of his country; and the learned counsel begged of the Jury to lay out of view the comparative rank in life of the parties; and, if the case was made out, as he had no doubt it would be, to give ample damages, to shew the world that the laws would protect the poor as well as the rich, and put a stop to the growth of such practices in a country the morality of which was proverbial. The issues sent by the Court of Session to be tried by the Jury were three:—1st, Whether in the course of the years 1814, 15, 16, and part of 17, the defender did seduce and maintain an adulterous connexion, and commit adultery with the pursuer's wife? 2d. Whether the defender, being in the knowledge that the pursuer was the husband of Elizabeth Cairns, did violently assault and beat him, and deny him access to his wife, then living in adultery with the defender? and 3d. Whether the defender did write the letter to the pursuer's Commanding Officer.

Witnesses were then called, who substantiated this case.

Mr. Jeffrey contended, that the whole proceedings originated in a foul conspiracy and combination between the defender's brother, and a person of the name of Hawthorn, who had formerly been the defender's clerk, and with whom he had also had a law suit. They had made this unfortunate soldier a mere tool in their hands to vex and perplex the defender. He then proceeded to call the defender's witnesses. These consisted chiefly of the

mother and sister of the pursuer's wife, who swore, that the pursuer had been agitated by Mr. Hawthorn. An attempt was also made to prove that the defender did not know that the pursuer's wife was a married woman.

The Jury, having retired out of Court for about 20 minutes, they returned with a verdict for the pursuer.—Damages 50*l*.

A case of great importance to persons arrested in Scotland, on what is there termed a warrant in *meditatione frige*, was lately tried in the New Jury Court at Edinburgh. It arose from the detention of the American ship *Perseverance*, in the River Clyde, and the arrest and imprisonment of the captain of that ship, on a warrant obtained by the defendant, Thomson, on which the plaintiff was compelled to give securities for his appearance, and for his remaining in Scotland during the dependence of suits which were instituted, or which might be instituted against him. The action was originally brought by Captain Clark, of the American ship, before the Second Division of the Court of Session, who, in the course of the proceedings, directed an issue to be tried before a jury, to ascertain what damages were due to the plaintiff, Clark, in such detention extending to the period of five years and a half, for the proceedings that took place in the different courts of law, in consequence thereof, the plaintiff having obtained a judgment in his favour, on an appeal to the House of Lords.—After a very long trial, in which a great number of witnesses were examined, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, with exemplary damages. In this case, the different kinds of damage were considered and assessed by the jury, the Lord Chief Commissioner having summed up on each.—The jury found the defendant liable to the plaintiff at the rate of 600*l*. per annum, for the detention of his ship, as the profits that might have been made during the period of such detention; and also found him liable in the further sum of 1000*l*. on account of the detention and imprisonment of the plaintiff's person, with 544*l*. for his law expences, and other items, amounting in the whole to the sum of 6,562*l*. 19*s*. 1*d*., for which a verdict was certified and reported to the Court of Session, which decided the case finally, after a litigation of several years.

The Carr Rock Beacon.—It is with much concern we inform our readers of the sad catastrophe that has befallen the stone beacon, which, for some years past, has been erecting upon the Carr Rock, situate at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, and lying

about two miles off Fifeness. The building was visited by the superintendant on the 10th instant, and reported to be all in good order. On the evening of the 14th a very heavy swell of sea came ashore, and on the 15th the *ground-swell* still continued, but the weather was so thick and foggy that the rock could not be seen till the afternoon, when the sea was observed to break upon it with much violence, but a great part of the building was gone. The Carr Rock forms the terminating point to seaward of a most dangerous sunken rock, extending about two miles from the shore. The numerous shipwrecks which, notwithstanding all the improvements on the coast, still happen in this neighbourhood, had rendered the Carr Rock Beacon a work of very considerable interest, and its completion had been looked forward to with much anxiety. The Beacon Rock measures about 72 feet in length: its greatest breadth is 23 feet, and at high water of spring tides the site of the building was at least 16 feet under the surface or level of the sea. The building, of which we now lament the loss, is understood to have cost in the erection between 2 and 3,000*l.*, and bade fair to possess all the advantages of an excellent landmark. It has been pursued for no less than *five successive seasons*. The loss of this important improvement on the coast will be severely felt by the shipping interest, particularly of the Friths of Forth and Tay; but as we learn from good authority that several courses of the masonry remain uninjured, and these the most difficult and expensive in their erection, having required more than three of the five seasons, we may yet hope that a solid and permanent beacon of stone may be placed on this fatal reef, which would doubtless prove highly useful, though not possessed of all the advantages of the proposed tide machine.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

IRELAND.

Death of an Indian Juggler.

A private letter from Dublin mentions the following melancholy event:—"One of the tricks performed by the Indian Jugglers now exhibiting their art in this city, is the catching between the teeth, a ball fired from a pistol. At a recent exhibition, the pistol, according to custom, was handed to a young gentleman, one of the company, for the purpose of firing it. He did so, and shot the unfortunate Juggler through the head. It is supposed that a pistol actually loaded with powder and ball, was by mistake substituted for that prepared in the usual way."

Interesting Epitaph.

Earl Fitzwilliam has caused a splendid monument to be lately erected in Carnew church, to the memory of William Wainwright, Esq. his lordship's late Agent in Ireland, on which is engraved the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT, Esq.,
Who, on the 5th Day of July, 1813, and
the 74th Year of his Age, closed
an honourable Life,
The last thirty-three Years of which
had been devoted to the
Management of the Wentworth Estates
in Ireland;
In the discharge of which undertaking, he
properly felt that the Welfare of
the Tenant was no less
committed to his care, than the Interest
of the Landlord.

These two purposes, apparently opposite and incompatible with each other, were, however, conjointly the objects of his efforts; and in pursuing this difficult task of balancing impartially different interests, he had the rare happiness of giving satisfaction to both parties:—the Tenant felt that his comforts were well provided for—the Landlord, that his interests were fully considered: of his success in both these points, the universal lamentation of the Tenantry, and the deep regret of the Landlord, for his death, afford irrefragable proof.

He had long acted as a Magistrate in the county of Wicklow, to the great advantage of a district where jarring interests naturally gave rise to petty feuds, and to frequent appeals of magisterial influence; on such occasions, it was his practice to lay aside the authority of the Magistrate, and resort to the influence of the Man, the common Friend, the unprejudiced, impartial Arbiter, the just and equitable Composer of differences. Under his conciliating management, this method seldom proved unsuccessful; and thus he obtained the great object of his life—that of promoting the happiness of all those under his immediate care, by inspiring them with sentiments of good will towards each other, and by diffusing a spirit of general harmony.

To perpetuate the Memory of a mind so benevolently disposed, of conduct so usefully beneficent, and at the same time to record the deep sense entertained of his exemplary fidelity, and in testimony of the most affectionate remembrance of his unwearied attachment,

This Tablet is inscribed by
WILLIAM EARL FITZWILLIAM.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Dec. 29, 1817.

WHOEVER has watched the course of human life knows that MUTABILITY is inscribed on every part of it. Whoever watches the course of Political events, knows that they bear a strong resemblance to the vicissitudes of human life. The "uncertainty of the morrow" is the inference to be drawn from the subject, with the alternate prevalence of hope and fear; not according to any rule; but according to appearances and conjecture.

The present state of Britain is, certainly of the greatest interest to Britons, and will in a short time, become the subject of national investigation, by means of the assembled legislature. There are matters of high concern, divers weighty and important affairs, the delicate nature of which cannot escape the most ordinary reflection. It cannot but be supposed, that they have entered into the contemplation of the higher powers; and to attempt to remind the higher powers of their existence and magnitude, is, to say the least, a work of supererogation.

The removal of the Princess Charlotte has produced a chasm, in the family, in the state, which the public cannot but feel;—feels—yet hopes that such events as past ages have witnessed, will never again deform our history. But, to obviate that possibility, exercises the meditation of many a shrewd politician; and those who stretch their imagination to the utmost, are not those least listened to; any law, or statute to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Report affirms, that one of the younger princes has entered into matrimonial stipulations with a daughter of a German potentate. To such connexions the nation and the family must now turn their eyes, with the best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

But there are other matters presumed by the sagacious to be in contemplation, not less striking to whoever closely considers them.

There are deeds which all censure as morally wrong, yet the verdicts of English juries pronounce not legally punishable: and this distinction they maintain *pro bono publico*. There are others which may be civilly wrong, but the morals of politicians may pronounce politically right. It is possible the nation may deliver a verdict of *Not Guilty*, on very different consid-

rations from those which have influenced English juries, yet all the while *pro bono publico*.

The eyes of the nation are, now turned towards its deliberative assemblies: the prevailing opinion is, that the more delicate operations are not intended for such assemblies, at this time. Those who look forward to a successor of one of them, think themselves justified by circumstances, and presume without hesitation, on the accuracy of their judgment. They may be in the right; though we would as soon guarantee the stability of the wheel of fortune, or the certainty of the price of stocks.

A-propos of the price of stocks:—they have lately shewn symptoms of falling, not less demonstrative than any described with so much humour in Bunbury's System of Good Horsemanship. They have been, as allowed by all, too high—too much above their real and proportionate value; *perhaps*, they may be reduced to that; though every exertion is making, and will be made, by able men, to maintain their price, as it were, to support their dignity.

That the English stocks should be somewhat affected by a loan proposed by the French minister of finance, has nothing wonderful in it; for if greater profit can be made of money by vesting it in the funds of France, there may be some Englishmen, and there certainly are many foreigners, who have money in the English stocks, who may think proper to remove their property to that which they suppose to be the most profitable market. Whether this fully accounts for all the symptoms attending the late extensive sales of stock on the Stock Exchange, is more than we dare venture to affirm. Such an intention, were it alone, would not be executed in *bulk*, in sums of half a million, or a whole million, sold out in one morning by one man. That is not the way of conducting such operations; and it may well be supposed, that those who are entrusted with the conduct of such operations, are not likely to be persons uninformed on the best mode of doing business in the money market.

Whatever be the motive, the fact has put the Stock Exchange into a bustle, and has given occasion to questions and answers—to auguries, predictions, and fore-seings, more in number and greater in urgency than have been vented or debated in those regions of conjecture and compromise for many a past day. The most learned, it is shrewdly thought, are playing a double game; they foresee a something likely to affect the value of the English

stocks; and they mean to obtain a profit on any turn in their favour that may happen to occur in France.

The state of the French finances is certainly a point to be studied by every statesman in Europe at this moment.—France has been a great country, and may again become a great country, though never so great as to equal the vanity of the uninformed classes of her population. She abounds in means and power; and could her energies be turned into the right channel, she might be among the most respectable and the most happy. Her name and reputation are, it is true, at this moment obscured by her violence and ferocity: but milder manners may return, and with them renewed honour and esteem.

One of the most favourable indications of such amelioration is, the advantage derived from the publicity attending the annual statements of her finances, made to her legislature. What is the consequence?—a deficit well known to exceed by much that which formerly caused such irresistible ruin is now contemplated as a mere matter of course; and the minister states it as coolly as his auditors accept it. It is sufficiently understood by all, that the man in office is not to be blamed for it; his duty is, to meet it with his best ability, but not to conceal or to suppress its amount, its causes, its bearings, or its probable consequences.

We shall merely state, that the effect of these annual *exposés* is, to satisfy all Europe that France must keep the peace for some time to come; whatever be the disposition of those into whose hands the reins of official department might happen to fall. A war minister may be powerful, and in common speech all-powerful; but no individual is likely to obtain that immense predominance that should enable him to plunge his country into hostilities, in spite of a resisting cabinet of fellow ministers, and a legislature, in which the causes and the consequences are exposed to the full publicity of his nation, and of the world, at large.

Waiving further reference to possibilities and to distant phenomena, not yet risen above the horizon, we shall state a few items of the minister's budget, as they appear in his official report, recently published.

He divided the charges into nine heads, and stated the ways and means to meet them. These nine were,

1. The arrears which the Royal Government found due on the 1st. of April, 1814, the arrears of the following nine months, and of the year 1815.

2. The debt due to the Allied Powers, with the pay and maintenance of their troops.

3. The interest of the national funded debt.

4. The charge of the sinking fund.

5. The dotation of the civil list.

6. The balance of charges unprovided for in 1816 and 1817.

7. The unexpected charges for the public relief, and for premiums on importation of corn.

8. The charges of negotiations.

9. The debt called *passif des caisses*, the greater part of which was contracted anterior to the restoration.

The arrears due to French creditors are not involved in the same doubts this year as last. According to the production of claims made up to the 27th September last, (after subtracting nearly 300,000,000 of francs paid on the 1st July) to 427,000,000 which may, without much danger of calculation, be reduced to 400,000,000, namely, of 50,000,000 incurred before 1809, and of 350,000,000 incurred since that time up to the 1st of January, 1816.

We require a credit of two millions and a half of annuities to satisfy the first article in execution of the law of the 20th of March, 1813; and we do not think, that, to pay the second, we shall be obliged to employ more than 350,000,000, at the price determined by the law of the 25th of March 1817.

By means of this credit, we think that we may regard our situation, up to the 1st of January, 1816, as definitively settled; and we hope we shall have nothing more to occupy you with afterwards, except to inform you of the progress and term of the liquidations, and the payments. This work proceeds with such activity, that, since the 1st July last, when 300,000,000 were paid off, 68,000,000 have been declared liquidated, and only wait that authoritative form. Referring to the budget of 1816, he stated the result as follows:—

The receipts of 1816, estimated Francs.
884,492,520, amounted to... 893,450,010
The charge estimated at 899,551,680

Deficit to be made good..... 6,121,670

The particulars of the budget of 1817 he stated as follows:—

Estimated receipts..... 1,069,160,258
Balance of other receipts
added..... 53,416,644

Total estimated receipts... 1,102,676,902

CHARGE.

Estimated in the Budget..... 1,065,660,258

ADDITIONAL CHARGES.

Minister of Justice	630,000
Foreign Affairs	2,024,000
Interior complement of 14 additional centimes	84,000
Interior, works of charity and aid in the departments	2,500,000
Expenses of negotiations	7,796,000
Foreign occupation	12,900,000
Bounties on the importation of grain	6,000,000
Total charge.....	1,098,494,258
Revenue	1,102,676,902

Excess

4,182,644

The interest of the public debt has been regularly paid as it became due.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1818.

Francs.

Direct Taxes	259,054,937
Patents, Windows, &c.	98,423,663
Registration, sale of wood, &c.	162,200,000
Customs	80,000,000
Indirect Taxes	120,000,000
Posts	12,000,000
Lotteries	14,000,000
Given to the wants of the State, by his Majesty, and the Princes of the Royal Family	3,000,000
Incidents, General Police ...	5,900,000
Deductions from Pensions..	13,200,000
Total	767,778,600

ESTIMATED CHARGE.—ORDINARIES.

Foreign Debts	140,782,000
Sinking Fund	40,000,000
Life Annuities	12,800,000
Pensions of all kinds	65,908,000
Civil List	34,000,000
Clergy	22,000,000
Chamber of Peers	2,000,000
Chamber of Deputies	680,000
Ministers of War, &c.	291,913,000
Departmental Expenses	31,796,000
Fonds de Non-valeurs	9,916,800
Interest on Securities	8,000,000
Expenses of Negotiations...	18,000,000
Survey	3,000,000

Total

680,975,600

EXTRAORDINARIES.

Third Fifthof War Contribution...	140,000,000
Pay and Maintenance of the Allied Troops ...	154,800,000
Reimbursement and interest of Securities (Law of 23d. Sept. 1814.	11,468,422

Fonds de Reserve, and eventual Expenses

6,000,000

312,268,422

Total

993,244,022

Revenue Estimates

767,778,600

Deficiency

225,465,422

The reduction of nearly 80,000,000 of the charge of 1818, as compared with that of 1817, is a prelude of the successive alleviations of burden which future years will bring along with them. Credit allows us to avail ourselves of the future."

The estimated charge, then, for 1818, is less than that for 1817, about £3,000,000. The loan will be upwards of £8,000,000. The whole supply for 1817 was about £44,000,000; that for 1818 is about £41,000,000. The amount of expense on foreign troops is somewhere about 12,000,000l. this will cease in time no doubt.

Thus we have examples of two kings, the sovereigns of France and of Belgium, acknowledging the insufficiency of their revenues, *at present*. These documents will prove useful, as objects of reference, in future times, when a different statement may be announced, and with it, perhaps, sentiments less favourable to the peace of Europe, and of the world.

If it were possible to obtain some such acquaintance with the actual state of Spain, a more plausible conjecture might be formed than can be at present, respecting those most important concerns to which all Europe now inclines attention:—concerns, which are concealed by a variety of causes. False reports are in circulation; and we know them to be false, without having the means to expose their fallacy. Spain is a great kingdom; it may be embarrassed, but its resources may prove adequate; and this might be more readily believed, were they better known. Spain has also, no doubt, great hold on her Transatlantic provinces; but, to state its power or efficacy, or in what it consists, no satisfactory documents are *come-at-able*. This privacy Spain thinks wise: it may be truly so; but some think it otherwise.

The same reasons from which we infer a continuance of peace on the part of some nations, we transfer to others, and foresee no proximate cause to fear a disposition to the contrary.

That the *Pope* earnestly desires the conversion of heretics, there can be no room to doubt; or, that the *Grand Turk* rejoices in the birth of a son, by which the Ottoman line may be continued, that has for some years depended on a single life. Great, indeed, were the misfortune to the

Crescent; and, probably, extensive convulsions would ensue, in event of the loss of the last male issue of the house of Othman. It has several times been reduced by Turkish barbarity and Janissary tumult to the verge of destruction; but has hitherto recovered itself, when almost in despair.

Asia, so far as we know, is at present tolerably peaceful; and *British Asia*, it is understood, must be included in this report. The storm has blown over.

We know not what credit to give to rumours of renewed acts of piracy in the *Mediterranean*—that they should prove true would not astonish us; yet confirmation seems to be somewhat reluctant. The plague may have this good effect—it may carry off the renegadoes, whose depredations were most to be dreaded.

Africa rather excites curiosity from the efforts made to become acquainted with its interior, than interest from any immediate occurrences.

America is quiet, we hope and trust, in the north; but not without visitations of the most awful nature, and most perplexing effect—of which the calamitous fires at St. John's, Newfoundland, are afflicting instances. They too closely combine with the hurricanes in the West Indies as to their destructive consequences.

South America is in the same distressing convulsions as before. Whichever party prevails, or ultimately may prevail, humanity is sure to suffer. Happily, we are not parties to either; and if our wishes could be listened to, peace and conciliation should be the order of the day, among all parties, all people, all nations, in all parts of the world.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Dec. 20, 1817.

The Commercial concerns of Britain are so extensive and so varied, that, whatever wind blows, it is subservient to the purpose of some adventure—either a vessel going out, or a vessel entering into port; and though calamitous events, befalling private individuals or public personages, may produce a momentary suspension of that close attention which marks the Merchant, yet necessity soon compels him to renewed activity.

The last month involved the whole nation in gloom; it is not yet worn off among the considerate: but the commercial world must be, as a matter of course, among the first to recover from that prevailing stupor,

which for a while absorbed all public intellect. So far as Trade was concerned, it is proper to remark that the general mourning had a powerful effect, not only on manufactured goods already made, and prepared for sale, but also on the materials for goods—for their formation, their finishings, their decorations, &c. The demand slackened; they were no longer wanted immediately. For instance, the demand for Black Colours acted unfavourably on dyeing drugs of most kinds: for why should a manufacturer purchase these, when the effect they are intended to produce is not in request? Why buy the materials for straw colours, pink colours, lilacs—when the colours themselves are laid aside, as unbecoming, for a time?—This affected even Indigo, also; though dark blues are certainly allied to blacks. The market was checked: it is now a little better—that is to say, small parcels find purchasers, and the supply on hand being well known to be limited, a rise of price is confidently expected, as spring approaches; and, therefore, the holders continue firm at the present terms.

COTTON might give occasion to somewhat of the same report. The demand has sensibly slackened; owing, no doubt, in part, also, to the season. Winter is not the time for exportation, though, to say truth, the weather, till within these few days, could not be pronounced unfavourable. It is now set in with considerable severity; and this will have its effect on the minds of the speculative.

It must further be observed, on the subject of Cotton, that a sale is expected at the India House, of no less than thirteen or fourteen thousand bags; and this affects the market.

That this depression is merely momentary, there can be no doubt; but as the spring advances, and with it the opening of ports, the change of ideas, the novelties usually consequent on gayer weather, the revival of trade in various parts, this article will share the benefit, and a lively demand will ensue. To expect the same vivacity throughout any great branch of manufacture, at all times, is to manifest an ignorance of times and seasons, which every really mercantile man would shrug up his shoulders on detecting in any youth placed in his counting house.

The same cause acts in different ways: the winter has set in at St. Petersburg with great severity. The consequence is, that whether the supply of articles from that quarter, of which we are already in possession, be large or small, sufficient or insufficient, it must content us, *per force*.

We can look for no additions. This consideration has given to the demand for **TALLOW** an animation, which differs much from the late state of things. The imports are certainly limited, as they concern the annual average; and this is not an article on which quality will compensate the absence of quantity. It will be recollected also, that there are always a number of contracts made some weeks beforehand, to be completed at a given time, floating on the market. Supposing that so much as two-thirds of these has already been fulfilled, the remainder may cause some trouble ere it can be delivered. Dealers in this situation take alarm at every rumour or report; and, if it appear to be founded on tolerable authority, it greatly influences their proceedings. Tallow has felt this cause operating rapidly on a rise of price, and it has advanced by 4s. or 5s. in a single morning.

FLAX and **HEMP** felt the same movement: Flax may be taken at forty shillings (or more) per ton higher, in one day, with a prospect of still greater advance. Such, at least, was the opinion of those numerous purchasers who applied for quantities, and who readily took off considerable quantities at the full price of the advance.

HEMP has not followed Flax so closely as it sometimes does; probably because the demand for consumption has been more nearly satisfied by bargains already made, if not actually delivered. This article also, it will be remembered, is most in request when the activity necessary in fitting out shipping is most felt; but the present is not that season of the year; and the quantity in store, or in progress, may be sufficient for the time.

The scanty supply of **TOBACCO** produces a steadiness in the determination of those who hold quantities. It is understood, that the stock on hand at this moment is less by three thousand hogsheads of Virginia tobacco, than it was at the same period of last year. This difference is too great to be made up by any arrivals that can be expected, though some continue to be reported. This article, therefore, rather looks upward than downward.

The extremely distressing accounts from Newfoundland, of the ravages made by repeated conflagrations, have had an effect on the prices of **OILS**, especially of Cod oil, of which much that was expected is consumed, and some that was almost arrived safe, has been lost by the dangers of the sea. Greenland oil has felt the rise of tallow, and after having partly given way, makes strong pretensions to another start

in price; and the probability is, that it will obtain it. **Spermaceti** oil maintains almost any price; and this it is likely to continue to command, since the article is really scarce.

Report had a great effect on the market for **RUM**; which, as we hinted our expectations, has turned out more to the advantage of the seller than of the buyer. Those who made sure of quantities, in order to re-sell them at advanced prices, would now be thankful to whoever would take them off their hands, without loss, or at a small loss. The market is exceedingly heavy; all are sellers. The judicious are waiting for further depressions. Directly the contrary is the case with brandy, *good* brandy; it is far from plentiful—it is expected to rise; and that expectation will ensure its own fulfilment.

It was not on mere rumour that the Sugar market was affected; there certainly has been a hurricane, or violent storm in the West Indies; and though, for various reasons, of which humanity is not the weakest, we may venture to indulge a hope for the best, yet there is full cause to wait the arrival of the next mail with anxiety. At present there are no particulars in town direct from the islands; it is therefore useless and vain to attempt to speculate on what their nature may be.

The effect of this news on the Sugar market was, at first, the withdrawing of every sample that had been offered, or prepared for being offered; but, in the same morning, several made their appearance again, and the gloom gradually abated. Sugars, however, have risen 1s. or 2s. per cwt. and this they will most likely continue to maintain. To say truth, we feel that this rise will be but too well justified, when all is known; though the extent of the damages may have been greatly exaggerated.

The demand of sugar for home consumption has been brisk, and the refined market has felt the benefit of it, say 2s. Among the **Muscovadoes**, the goods of best quality have been chiefly in request; the very low browns have been scarcely saleable, or sold with great difficulty. This seems to imply, that the purchasers go on sure grounds, and hazard little on speculation. There is also a readiness to secure goods to be delivered hereafter, at the present price; which, when it is anything like general, always occasions a further rise; or to say the least, contributes effectually to support the highest price of the market. Foreign sugars have lately been little other than nominal.

COFFEE continues somewhat at a stand: few sales have been effected very lately; and the principal holders exhibit no anxiety on the subject. They look forward with an expectation rather lively and hopeful than otherwise; and therefore they do not load the market. There are, however, sales by private contract; but without much spirit, and also without much, if any, fluctuation.

We have had repeated occasions to announce the state of the provision market as scantily supplied with prime goods: such continue to be in request. Very little of the superior description of new Pork has yet appeared at market. Bacon is not very favourite, at present. Butter is by no means plentiful; and, as the weather is, no additional supplies to equal the deliveries can be expected. In short, the prices, in general, are supposed to be as low at this moment as they will be during the winter season, taking every thing into consideration.

It may be taken as a favourable omen for the supply during winter, that Rice has considerably declined in price, apparently from its plenty. East India rice, of various descriptions, has declined 6s. or 7s. and Carolina 5s. The quantity brought forward has also been considerable, about 10,000 bags, of which the East India Company proposed half, but a part was taken in, no buyers appearing at the up-set price; the buyers even hang back from the best Carolina, if any attempt be made at advance, which shews that the supply is fully equal to the demand, either expected or experienced.

CORN, in general, is in good supply; but inferior samples can hardly find buyers, whatever depression be offered.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with their Attornies.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 22.

Appleby R. North Shields, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Austin friars.
Aldham W. Great Totham, Essex, miller. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman street.
Banfield E. Gloucester, cooper. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.
Cooper H. Brixton, builder. *Sols.* Lee and Co. Borough.
Downes J. Whitechapel road, collar maker. *Sols.* Smith and Co. Leman street, Goodman's-fields.
Emery J. Dover, draper. *Sol.* Jones, Size lane.
Goring T. Staines, tailor. *Sol.* Shepherd, Hyde street, Bloomsbury.
Gregory G. Sheffield, scissor maker. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton buildings.
Home G. Threadneedle street, wine merchant. *Sol.* Setree, John street, Bedford row.

Moore T. Bartonsham, Herefordshire, farmer. *Sol.* Smith, Austin friars.
Minol W. Lime street, merchant. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's place.
Philip T. Newton Abbot, Devonshire, innholder. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Chancery lane.
Rudd F. Newcastle upon Tyne, milliner. *Sol.* Hartley, New Bridge street.
Shore E. Chardstock, Dorsetshire, miller. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.
Saunders J. G. King street, City, warehouseman. *Sol.* Emmott, Aldermanbury.
Samuda A. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, broker. *Sols.* Annesley and Son, Cateaton street.
Valentine C. St. James's walk, Clerkenwell, japanner. *Sol.* Hayward, Tooke's court, Chancery lane.
Williams S. T. and T. Barnard, Cheltenham, mercers. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.
Warner J. and J. Lord, Derby, ironmongers. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 13.

J. Hill, Reading, timber dealer. *G.* Moorsom Westoe, Durham, ship owner. *R.* Henry, Jamaica, merchant. *W. G.* Kneller, Stratford, chymist. *G.* Diggles, Newman street, scrivener, J. Gapp, Norwich, dyer. *G.* Simpson, Upper Grosvenor street, dealer. *T.* White, jun. Southampton, timber merchant. *J. W.* Coffin, Plymouth Dock, merchant. *T.* Irwin, Chatham, merchant. *B.* Brundred, Stockport, roller maker. *W.* Mercer, Walton le dale, Lancashire, dealer.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 25.

Atherstone H. Nottingham, dyer. *Sols.* Enfield and Co Nottingham
Beldon B. Keighley, Yorkshire, iron founder. *Sol.* Nettleford, Norfolk street, Strand
Cowdroy W. Manchester, printer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co Temple
Ellison E. Torbock, Lancashire, flour dealer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row
Fothergill G. Newcastle upon Tyne, ship owner. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co Chancery lane
Heaton J. M. Fleeming, and M. Dyson, Almondbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers. *Sols.* Stocker and Co Furnival's Inn
Latham J. Romsey, Southamptonshire, brewer. *Sol.* Nettleford, Norfolk street, Strand
Marsham W. Angel court, Throgmorton street, broker. *Sol.* Hubbersty, Austin friars
Piercy E. New Farm, Oxfordshire, farmer. *Sol.* Beckett, Noble street
Parsons J. Harwich, fishing smack owner. *Sols.* Saunders and Co Upper Thames street
Preston D. Newcastle upon Tyne, porter merchant. *Sols.* Bell and Co Cheapside
Reay T. South Shields, merchant. *Sols.* Bell and Co Cheapside.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 16.

R. Wagstaffe, Bridport, Dorsetshire, linen draper. *G.* Alsop, Manchester, dealer in twist and weft. *J.* and *J.* Lamb, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinners. *T.* Nichols, Bridgnorth, Salop, grocer.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 29.

Ambrose and Fawell, Botolph-lane, wine merchants. *Sol.* Carpenter, Old Jewry.
Abram T. Rufford, Lancaster, innkeeper. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn.
Archer T. Lombard-street, bootmaker. *Sol.* Hutchinson, Threadneedle-street.

Bartlett R. Vincent-square, Westminster, wheelwright *Sols.* Templer and Co. Burr-street.
 Beard N. J. Phoenix-yard, smith. *Sol.* Hartley, New Bridge-street.
 Charlton G. York, tailor. *Sols.* Best and Co. Temple.
 Grove J. Drury-lane, grocer. *Sol.* Wright, Fenchurch-street.
 Harding, Hassell, and Overton, Liverpool, brewers *Sols.* Chester, Staple Inn.
 Harrison J. Leeds, merchant. *Sol.* Highmoor, Scot's-yard, Cannon-street.
 Manners and Cam, Sheffield, edge tool makers. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton-buildings.
 Longford J. Frith-street, truss-maker. *Sols.* Cannon and Co. Leicester-place.
 Newman E. Lambeth Marsh, brewer. *Sol.* Russell, Lant-street.
 Lloyd S. T. Leather-lane, bookseller. *Sols.* Drew and Son, Bermondsey-street.
 Pollock R. Watling-street, merchant. *Sol.* Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-st.
 Paterson and Nicoll, Harrow-road, nursery men. *Sols.* Anttar and Co. High-street.
 Ryan J. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* J. Blackstock and Co. Temple.
 Weaver E. and C. Gloucester, pin-manufacturers. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Ward J. Liverpool, grocer. *Sol.* Bird, Liverpool
 Waddell T. Bow lane, warehouseman. *Sol.* Hurst, Milk-street.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 20.

S. Wilkin, Taverham, Norfolk, paper manufacturer. *J.* Field, Walcot, Somersetshire, professor of music. *T.* Bowen, Haverfordwest, banker. *H.* Blackley, Sheldwick, Kent, grocer, *W.* Lindrea, Bristol, woollen draper. *J.* Gray, Newcastle upon Tyne, ship owner. *T.* Finly, White, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. *N.* Abilt, Ipswich, maltster. *S.* Omrod, Bolton, Lancashire, leather cutter. *D.* Radford, Canterbury, plumber. *W.* and *C.* Hanbury, Shore-ditch, distillers. *R.* Coster, High Holborn, cheesemonger. *P.* Hartley, Cheshire, cotton manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 2.

Bath W. Esher, Surrey, victualler. *Sols.* Edwards and Co. Bloomsbury-square.
 Kirk S. Leeds, alehouse keeper. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
 Lloyd H. T. Thornton Heath, Croydon, clothier. *Sol.* Carpenter, Old Jewry.
 Setree H. John-street, Holborn, money scrivener. *Sols.* Shaw and Co. Staple Inn.
 Steele R. Bristol, druggist. *Sols.* Pears and Co. St. Swithin's-lane.
 Wade W. Holland-street, Oxford-street, baker. *Sol.* Arundel, Chancery-lane.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 23.

J. Ramsbottom and J. Potter, Norwich, dyers. *J.* Smith, late of Milton next Sittingbourne, Kent, rope maker. *J.* Williams, Tooley-street, Southwark, plumber. *R.* Jackson, Stockport, druggist. *F.* Zeegelar, Alverstoke, Southampton, victualler. *J.* Withers, Bristol, hat manufacturer. *J.* Aldred, Chertsey, Surrey, grocer. *T.* Maish, Bristol, cheese factor. *T.* Hall, jun. Gosport, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Dec. 6.

Hooper R. and Co. Launceston, Cornwall, brewers.

BANKRUPTS.

Arnold D. and Nathaniel Arnold, Bristol, parchment-manufacturer. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Bread-street.
 Cohen H. E. Brighthelmstone, schoolmaster. *Sol.* Sowton, Gray's Inn, London.
 Deacon W. Parker-row, Bermondsey, baker. *Sol.* Sandon, Slade-place, Deptford.
 Denham F. jun. King-street, Covent-garden, milliner. *Sol.* Croft, Foley-street, Portland-place.
 Elliott J. Southampton, currier. *Sols.* Ballachey and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
 Elliott R. jun. Ilminster, Somerset, miller. *Sol.* Hine, Essex-court, Temple.
 Handey J. Hornsey-lane, Highgate, chemist. *Sol.* Martindale, Gray's Inn Square.
 Langhorn J. Manchester, merchant. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Martin P. Oxford-street, bookseller. *Sol.* Howell, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.
 Payant C. Manchester, auctioneer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Sutton R. Hampton Wick, linen draper. *Sol.* Jones, Size-lane.
 Thwaites H. Bond-court, Wallbrook, paper merchant. *Sol.* Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
 Wale T. Lutterworth, Leicester, draper. *Sol.* Chilton, Chancery-lane.
 French S. Merriott, Somerset, miller. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.
 Futtit W. Worksop, Nottingham, butcher. *Sol.* Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 27.

O. Crease and S. Minott, Philpot-lane, merchants. *J.* Burn, Lothbury, merchant *W.* Stockham, Bristol, baker. *S.* Massey, Cheadle Moosey, Chester, dealer. *W.* Brown, Wigan, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *J.* Todgay, Little Hermitage-street, Wapping, sail-maker. *J.* Cooke, Colchester, Essex, coach-maker. *R.* Bradley, Warrington, Lancaster, cabinet-maker. *E.* Dunn, Wolseley, Stafford, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Dec. 9.

G. Tyndale, Aldgate, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. G. Richmond, Gainsford-street, Horsleydown M. Fossett, Lower Thames-street, gunpowder-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Ainsworth R. and W. Davies, Bolholt, Lancashire, whitsters. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn-square.
 Doswell J. Winchester, butcher. *Sol.* Emly, Essex-court, Temple.
 Frodsham S. Frodsham, Cheshire, draper. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Greensmith J. Carl, Lancashire, cinder burner. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.
 Holt R. Lymm, Cheshire, draper. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
 Lawrence D. Chard, Somersetshire, linen draper. *Sols.* King and Co. Bedford-row.
 Whitmore D. Hurdfield, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 White H. Warminster, linen draper. *Sols.* Dawes and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 30.

W. Francis, Eltham, wheelwright. *N.* Scholefield, Greenwich, haberdasher. *J.* Dowley,

Willow-street, Bankside, corn merchant. G. Sizer, Holborn-hill, mercer. W. Ogilvie, Queen's Elms, Brompton, merchant. J. Wyllie, London, merchant. W. Davies, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, banker. T. Edwards, Daresbury, Cheshire, druggist. E. James, Bristol, timber merchant. J. Scarborough, Buckden, Huntingdonshire, innholder. W. Scarborough, Stilton, Huntingdonshire, innholder. T. Marshall, York, linen merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Dec. 13.

Dunn W. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, stock-broker.
Steel W. Lancaster, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

Bailey E. Preshute, Somersetshire. Sols. Ward and Co. Gray's-Inn-Square.
Dodman M. Thornham, Shopkeeper. Sols. Willis and Co. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.
Ellis J. A. Great Yarmouth, Innkeeper. Sols. Swain, and Co. Frederick's-place.
Haywood J. Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Grocer. Sols. Frowd and Co. 11, Serle-Street, Lincoln's-Inn.
Kirkby, J. Leeds, Merchant. Sols. Lake, 4, Dowgate-Hill.
Kirkman, E. Portsmouth, Milliner. Sol. Williams, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.
Needham E. St. Mary-Axe, London, Merchant. Sols. Leigh and Co. Crescent, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars.
Payne W. York street, Westminster, Cheesemonger. Sol. Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.
Stephens J. Blackfriars-road, Brewer. Sol. James, Bucklersbury.
Stephen R. Long-Lane, Bermondsey, Tanner. Sols. Lamb and Co. Princess-Street, Bank.
Taylor R. Pentonville, Middlesex, Stage-Master. Sol. Coleman, 7. Fumival's-Inn, Holborn.
Whitebread W. Bath, Coal-Merchant. Sol. Burfoot, 2, King's-Bench-Walks, Temple.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 3.

S. Robson, East-lane-stairs, Bermondsey, shipwright. J. T. Betts, Honduras-street, Old-street rectifying distiller. J. Boswood, Brightelmstone, tobaccoist. T. R. Hazard, Liverpool, merchant. T. Whittington, Trowbridge, Wilts. cabinet-maker. B. Binyon, jun. Manchester, warehouseman. G. Ruffield, South Shields, ship-builder. E. Bendy, Charles Square, Hoxton, hatter. F. Bentes, Hanley, and of Shelton, Staffordshire, potter.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Dec. 16.

Aaron A. late of Plymouth Dock, silversmith,

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Baber J. St. James's Street, dress maker.

BANKRUPTS.

Collyer R. Cheltenham, Gloucester, porter dealer. Sol. King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street.
Gilbert W. Bath, baker. Sols. Nethersole and Co. Essex Street, Strand.
Laderooke J. now or late of Drayton, Warwick, farmer. Sol. Benn, Rugby, Warwick.
White M. of Lowdham, Nottingham, bleacher. Sol. Chippindall, Great Queen Street.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 6.

R. Meacock, Liverpool, dealer. J. Wilson,

Cheshunt, Hertford, Swedish merchant. E. Traharne, White Hall, Llanddarogg, Carmarthen, dealer. G. Burgess, Manchester, woolen draper. T. Vaughan, Newport, Monmouth, shopkeeper. G. H. Hodgson, Watling Street, merchant. J. S. Manfredi, T. Loff and B. Henshall, Wheeler Street, Norton Falgate, silk dyers. J. Gregory, Blackwall, butcher. J. Hollands, Romsey Terrace, Horseferry Road, Westminster, builder.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 20.

Clark J. Montreal, Quebec, America, merchant. Sol. James, Bucklersbury.
Hardy T. Chorlton-row, Manchester, stone-mason. Sols. Hurd, Johnson, and Greenwood, Temple.
Hughes P. Spratts Slade, Stafford, innkeeper. Sol. Leigh, 130, Wood-street, Cheap-side.
Jackson B. J. Liverpool, cooper. Sols. Leigh, Mason, and Houlsmann, New Bridge-street.
Marshall J. Cleckheaton, York, clothier. Sol. Evans, Hatton Garden.
Ravenshaw T. Liverpool, grocer. Sols. Dacie and John, Palsgrave place, Temple.
Rogers J. Newland, Gloucester, tanner. Sol. Platt, New Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 10.

J. R. Hall, Aldermanbury, merchant. J. Dickenson, Dewsbury, linen draper. W. S. Louch, Hythe, banker. G. Cooper, sen. Old Ford, dealer. W. Ratcliffe, jun. Wetherley, Warwickshire, farmer. W. Jutson, Warminster, Wiltshire, linen draper. G. Apedaile, North Shields, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Dec. 23.

Cooper H. of Brixton, Surrey, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

Wood J. Liverpool, merchant. Sol. Mr. Hull, Chiswell street, Finsbury square.
Bruce A. J. Brown, and G. Scott, London, army clothiers. Sols. Price and Co. Old square, Lincoln's Inn.
Richardby J. Durham, joiner. Sols. Mr. Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden, and Mr. Hines, Durham.
Shortman P. Briston, shopkeeper. Sols. Dax and Co. Doughty street, and Baynton and Son, Bristol.
Travers J. Newton, and J. Travers Ross and H. Jones, Lower Whitley, Cheshire, millers. Sols. Hurd and Co. Inner Temple, and Mr. Dodd, Warrington.
Wylie H. and W. J. Richardson, Abchurch lane, merchants. Sol. Mr. Wright, Fenchurch street.
Williams T. Leadenhall street, broker. Sols. Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate street.
Wingfield J. Long lane, West Smithfield, saddler. Sol. Mr. Allan, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 13.

John Welchman, Bradford, Wilts, linen draper. T. Ratcliffe, Church street, Bethnal Green, cheesemonger. W. Warne, Bedford street, Covent Garden, boot and shoe maker. W. Overton, Birmingham, plater. C. W. Swales, Somerset street, Portman square, dress maker, J. Spence, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, dealer and chapman. C. Beerenbrock, Oxford street, merchant. J. Smart, Bishopsgate street, ironmonger.

PRICES CURRENT, Dec. 20, 1817.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt	2	5	0	0	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	8	0	3	11	0
Barilla	1	8	0	1	10	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	9	6	0	14	9
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	4	6	0	4	10
Ditto unrefined...cwt.	13	0	0	15	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	11	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India	0	5	6	0	5	9
Coffee, fine bond....cwt.	5	3	0	0	0	0
Ditto ordinary	4	5	0	4	6	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	11	0	0	2	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	6	0	1	10
Ditto Smyrna ..	0	1	6	0	1	8
Ditto East-India	0	1	5½	0	1	6
Currents, Zant....cwt..	5	3	0	5	5	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0	24	0	0
Scrivellos	25	0	0	30	0	0
Flax, Riga	82	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	0	0	0	71	0	0
Galls, Turkey....cwt.	17	0	0	19	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	10	0	4	9
Ditto, English.....	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	13	0	0	16	0	0
Hemp, Riga,	0	0	0	45	0	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	0	0	0	44	10	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	10	0	0	11	6
Ditto East-India	0	6	0	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	13	10	0	14	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	0	0	0	21	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs..... fod	0	0	0	26	0	0
Ditto red	0	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto white ton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	15	0	6	12	0
Mahogany	0	1	8	0	2	0
Oil, Lucas...24 gal. jar	20	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	10	0	2	15	0
Ditto whale	59	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti...ton	0	0	0	110	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm...cwt.	0	13	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom....cwt.	0	0	0	5	10	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	2	2	0	2	7	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	4	0	0	0	0
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	2	0	3	3
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	3	10	0	3	14	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	18	0	2	15	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto	4	0	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	0	0	1	2	0
Tin in blocks.....cwt.	4	19	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	5	0	0	7½
Ditto Virginia	0	0	6½	0	0	9
Wax, Guinea.....cwt.	9	0	0	9	0	0
Whale-fins (Greenl.)...ton	75	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	40	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	41	0	0
Ditto Madeira	55	0	0	64	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcevella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry.....butt	28	0	0	45	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	55	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Dec. 20.

	£.	s.	£.	s.
Canals.				
Chesterfield Div. 5l....	102	—	—	—
Coventry (Div. 44l.) ..	900	—	—	—
Croydon	4	0	—	—
Crinan	2	2	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 4l.)	—	0	—	—
Grand Junction ... (Div. 6l.)..	210	—	—	—
Grand Surry	50	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 5l.	99	—	—	—
Huddersfield	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon	23	15	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div 10l.)	250	—	255	—
Lancaster..... Div. 1l.	19	5	—	—
Oxford Div. 31l.	—	—	—	—
Peakforest	63	—	61	10
Stratford & Avon.....	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	25	—	—	—
Docks.				
Commercial Div. 5l....	75	—	—	—
East India..... Div. 7l....	170	—	—	—
London Div. 3l....	83	—	—	—
West India Div. 10l....	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.				
Albion..... 500sh. £50 pd.	51	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—
Eagle 50 5pd.	2	2	—	—
Globe..... Div. 6l.	132	—	—	—
Hope 50 5pd.	3	2	6	—
Imperial 500 50pd. ..	82	—	—	—
London Fire.....	—	—	—	—
London Ship.....	22	—	—	—
Royal Exchange .. Div. 10..	264	—	—	—
Rock..... 20...2pd.	4	14	6	—
Union Fire Life 100l. 20 pd.	27	—	—	—
Water Works.				
Grand Junction	60	—	—	—
London Bridge.... Div. 3l. 10s	60	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	42	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington 50l	5	10	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6....	32	10	—	—
South London	20	—	—	—
West Middlesex ... 100	45	—	46	—
Bridges.				
Southwark	60	—	—	—
Waterloo	13	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	50	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	32	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds 97 pd	38	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.				
London, 75 gs.	51	—	—	—
Russel 25 gs.	14	14	6	—
Surry 30 gs.	9	10	—	—
Mines.				
British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—
Beerstone Lead and Silver..	10	—	9	15
Butspill 10pd.....	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas.... 15 pd	10	5	10	—
Roads.				
Highgate Archway.....	6	6	—	—
Miscellaneous.				
Auction Mart.....	20	10	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds....	107½	—	—	—
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12....	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	30	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. .. 14 pd..	—	—	—	—
East London.. 100l. sh.....	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	80	—	73	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barome. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
Nov. 21	45	50	47	29.86	17 Cloudy
22	42	46	55	30.14	16 Fair
23	45	47	46	.01	10 Cloudy
24	46	50	40	29.72	11 Cloudy
25	35	40	41	.91	14 Fair
26	40	52	46	30.01	6 Cloudy
27	46	52	46	.08	9 Cloudy
28	47	50	47	.02	16 Fair
29	48	55	50	29.92	0 Sm. rn.
30	52	55	54	.90	0 Sm. rn.
Dec. 1	55	55	50	.72	0 Sm. rn.
2	48	52	40	.42	6 Cloudy
3	35	39	38	.53	10 Showry
4	34	37	39	.72	10 Fair
5	43	46	42	.58	9 Cloudy
6	43	44	37	.35	14 Fair
7	38	43	39	.31	13 Fair
8	40	45	38	28.51	0 Stormy
9	38	42	35	29.17	6 Cloudy
10	32	37	30	.46	0 Snow
11	27	35	28	.50	8 Fair
12	25	35	40	.60	9 Fair
13	40	42	40	.58	0 Rain
14	40	47	47	.42	0 Rain
15	38	47	42	.60	10 Fair
16	42	49	40	.60	0 Stormy
17	42	45	40	.60	12 Fair
18	43	46	40	28.24	9 Fair
19	40	46	42	.78	0 Showry
20	42	42	36	29.50	7 Cloudy

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s Africa, 2gs.
 Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
 American States, 4gs. to 5gs.
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s. to 30s.
 Brazil, 35s. to 2 gs.
 Hamburgh, &c 2gs.
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 30s.
 Canada
 Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 2½gs.
 East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs.
 — out and home, 7gs.
 France, 20s. to 30s.
 Gibraltar, 30s.
 Gottenburgh, 0gs.
 Greenland, out and home, gs.
 Holland, 30s. to 40s.
 Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs.
 Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.
 Leeward Islands, 30s. to 35s.
 Madeira, 30s.
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 2gs.
 Malaga, 30s. to 2gs.
 Newfoundland
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 15s. 9d.
 River Plate, 3gs.
 Southern Fishery, out and home, 10gs.
 Stockholm, Riga, &c. 0gs. to 0gs.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck	Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.4s. 4d
The Half	ditto	8 112 2
The Quar.	ditto	4 51 1
The half	ditto	2 2½0 6½

POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	7 0 0
Champions ..	7 0 0	Apple.....	7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1817.	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	4 4
Nov. 26 ..	4 6	5 6	5 4	5 0	4 4
Dec. 5 ..	4 6	5 6	5 4	5 0	4 4
13 ..	5 6	6 6	6 0	5 6	5 0
20 ..	5 6	5 6	6 0	5 6	5 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large	32 to 40 lbs...	104s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	119s
Loaves, fine.....	119s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs.....	108s

COTTON TWIST.

Dec. 19. Mule 1st quality, No.	40	3s. 4d
—No.	120	6s. 7d
—2d quality, No.	40	2s. 10d.
Discount—15 to 22 per cent.		

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Nov. 26. ..	39s 0d to 42 0	39s 6d to 47 0
Dec 5. ..	38s 9	45 6 42s 0d 50 0
12. ..	38s 9	45 9 43s 0d 50 6
20. ..	39s 0d	44 6 36s 6d 49 6

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	23	Calf Skins 30 to	
Dressing Hides ..	17	45lb. per doz.	20
Crop hides for cut.	22	Ditto 50 to 70..	—
Flat Ordinary ..	16	Seals, Large....	—

SOAP; yellow, 96s.; mottled 104s.; curd 109
 CANDLES; per doz. 11s. 0d.; moulds 12s. 6d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	38	Palermo, per oz.	124d.
Amsterdam, us.	37-6	Leghorn	50
Ditto at sight	37	Genoa	47
Rotterdam	11-11	Venice,	25
Hamb. us. 2½	34-6	Naples	43
Altona us. 2	34-7	Lisbon	59
Paris, 3d. d.	24-40	Oporto	59½
Ditto, 2 us.	24-60	Rio Janeiro	65
Madrid	38½	Dublin	7½
Cadiz,	38	Cork	8½
Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.			

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nov. 27 ..	5 5 0	2 2 0	6 6
Dec. 4 ..	5 0 0	2 0 0	6 10
11 ..	5 0 0	2 2 0	6 6
18 ..	5 0 0	2 2 0	6 6

